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CONTENTS.

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—Removals of the Five Nations.—A. J. Cotheal's Observations on the Eastern Coast of Africa.

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—W. B. Taylor's paper on the Post Office Department—Proceedings on the Death of Mr. Cooper.

LITERATURE.—HENRY AND DYER'S LIVES OF CALVIN.

THE ILLUSTRATED ALHAMBRA.

MILLER'S SCENES AND LEGENDS OF SCOTLAND.

MR. WEBBER'S HUNTER-NATURALIST.

APPLETON'S DICTIONARY OF MACHINES.

MITCHELL'S UNIVERSAL ATLAS.

Mrs. Forbes Bush's Memoirs of the Queens of France—Pasquell's Method of Learning French—Gosse's Sacred Streams—Clark's Death-Bed Scenes—Cheever's Life in the Sandwich Islands—Willettoft—Clark's History of England—Parker's Rhetorical Reading—Mrs. Maberly's Lady and the Priest—Medical Publications, &c.

DEATH OF RICHARDSON, THE AFRICAN TRAVELLER.

FINE ARTS.—Leutze's Washington Crossing the Delaware—Vance's Daguerreotypes—Sculptures from Nineveh—Artist's Movements.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE—Domestic and Foreign.

Mr. Sampson Low, 169 Fleet Street, London, is the appointed Agent to receive Subscriptions and Advertisements for this paper for Great Britain and the Continent.

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Oct. 4, 1851.—Dr. HAWKS in the chair.

M. L'Abbé de Bourbourg, Prof. H. H. Haldean, of Columbia, Penn., W. Gilmore Simms, Esq., of Charleston, S. C., were elected corresponding members. Dr. John Le Conte was elected a resident member.

M. de Bourbourg, a French gentleman of distinguished acquirements, has recently made some extensive researches in Mexico in regard to the early history of the Aboriginal Inhabitants of America. M. de B. had obtained copies of two manuscripts of great value, written by Don Ramon de Ordoñez y Aguiar, a native and priest of Chiapas, some fifty years ago. Ordoñez devoted himself for many years to the study of the Antiquities of Mexico, and his opinions were the result of patient investigation. The grand point which the manuscripts go to establish is, that Chiapas and Mexico were first peopled by Asiatics, who came by the Mediterranean across the Atlantic. Their arrival was in early times, centuries anterior to the Christian era. They are said to have remained some time at St. Domingo, and afterward crossed to Chiapas, where M. de Bourbourg says there are evidences of a settlement earlier than in Mexico. He thinks that national pride, and a desire to monopolize the glory of the discovery of America, induced the Spaniards to overlook or to conceal the Eastern origin of that early colony, and to inculcate the idea that the first settlers came from the West. M. de B. will publish the Ordoñez MSS. at Paris. [See further in Lit. World, June 28th.]

Mr. TURNER reported a correspondence with the Rev. Selah B. Treat, Secretary of the American Board of Missions, touching missionary investigations into the Indian tribes and languages. Mr. Treat communicated a paper on the Iroquois, by the Rev. Asher Wright, of the Seneca Mission, from which a portion was read relating to the efforts made by the whites to dispossess these Indians of their lands, and to the recent changes in their political condition.

VOL. IX. NO. 16.

The writer states that the broad basis of union and unanimity on which the Iroquois confederation rested was not disturbed till, by the purchases of the whites, the different nations were left on separate Reservations, and thus, as a matter of necessity, were brought to act in a great measure independently of each other. In 1797 a treaty was effected, not, as it is said, without the aid of bribery and whiskey, by which the Senecas parted with not less than nine tenths of all the lands they held in possession, amounting to about 3,000,000 acres, most of it of excellent quality. Succeeding sales narrowed down their inheritance; till, in 1826, the aggregate amount of all the Reservations left them was only equal to about fourteen miles square. Previous to this the pre-emption right had passed into the hands of a Company, whose interest it was to extinguish the Indian title as rapidly as possible. This Company, perceiving that in various ways the Indians were becoming enlightened and beginning to understand the actual value of their property, did not suffer them to continue long in quiet enjoyment of their few remaining acres; but commenced a series of strenuous efforts to extinguish their title and effect their removal into the wilderness beyond the Mississippi. The result of these efforts was the ratification of a treaty by the U. S. Senate in 1840, which obligated the Indians to remove in five years to the country north of that occupied by the Cherokees, and west of the south-west portion of the State of Missouri.

The news of this ratification of a treaty obtained by corrupt means, and to which the Indians as a body could not be induced to give their assent, caused a general outbreak of anguish, and was followed by determined and desperate efforts to break it up; and so powerfully were these seconded by influential men in different parts of the country, prominent among whom were the Society of Friends, that the Company, rather than hazard the consequences of an attempt to enforce the treaty, consented to surrender back the Cattaraugus Reservation; which compromise the friends of the Indians, in view of the expense, uncertainties, and demoralizing tendencies of long-protracted litigation, advised them to accept. Accordingly, in 1842, a treaty to that effect was duly executed, ceding back the above-named Reservation, and confirming to the Company the Buffalo and Tonawanta Reservations. Against this, however, the inhabitants of the Tonawanta Reservation strenuously and unanimously protested on the spot; and, availing themselves of some failure on the part of the Company to comply strictly with the provisions of this compromise treaty, they have to this day successfully resisted every effort to eject them; having beaten the Company in repeated lawsuits, and with the prospect of ultimate triumph before the highest tribunals of the country. After the compromise, the inhabitants of the Buffalo Reservation removed the majority of them to the Cattaraugus Reservation; a few to Canada, to unite with the portions of the Iroquois still resid-

ing there; and a few joined their fortunes with those of their brethren on the Tonawanta Reservation, and will perhaps find with them there a permanent home.

Meanwhile the Company, according to a stipulation of the compromise, providing for the removal beyond the Missouri of all who might desire it, and principally for the sake of opening a path in which they hoped and expected the rest at no distant day would follow, commenced enrolling a party for transportation. Under various pretences, but really because the number of 250 emigrants, required by the Government, could not be found, their departure was delayed till about the middle of May, 1846. Their journey occupied about a month; so that they reached their destination at the commencement of the unhealthy season in that climate; and were most of them immediately prostrated with sickness. In a few months more than half the party were dead, or had fled to healthier regions; and the distress of the survivors was so great, that the sympathies of benevolent friends were aroused in their behalf, and in 1847 a messenger was dispatched with funds to defray the expense of their return. With only three or four exceptions, they gladly availed themselves of the opportunity.

Even previous to the departure of the emigrants a disposition had been manifested to effect some change in the civil relations of the Senecas, which should render it impossible for the Company ever again to disturb them. Petitions were forwarded to the Legislature for enactments tending gradually to prepare them for the condition of citizenship. On the 8th of May, 1845, a law was passed defining their rights, granting them corporate privileges, legalizing certain offices on the elective principle, and allowing them to appoint Peace-makers, as they were termed, with authority to try causes where the amount at issue did not exceed fifty dollars, whose decision should not only be respected, but, if necessary, enforced by the authorities of the State. The same act provided for the appointment of an attorney to assist them in the management of their national business, and made arrangements prospectively for the division of their lands among the different families of the nation. Various additions and alterations were procured which brought the people still nearer to the condition of citizenship, till, in December, 1848, a majority of the people resolved to change entirely their old form of government, throw off the authority of their chiefs, and adopted a constitution modelled essentially on the republican system. This constitution was approved and sustained by the government of the State. The United States also directed their agent to transact all public business with the officers under it.

The loss of their power exceedingly exasperated the majority of the old chiefs; and the resulting quarrel has of course been aggravated by all those whose only hope of purchasing out the Indians lies in overturning the new constitution, as well as by all those whose opportunity of being enriched by bribery is precluded. But, notwithstanding

ing, or rather successfully withstanding all these combined influences, the new government moves onward quite as prosperously as could be expected under the pressure of such great opposition; and the pecuniary affairs of the people were never in more satisfactory condition, nor were they ever more industrious, than during the past summer.

Mr. A. I. COTHEAL gave some interesting details of his recent visit to the Eastern Coast of Africa:

The whole east coast of Africa appears, Mr. C. stated, to be ruled by the English, the Portuguese, and the Arabs, except in those portions where the natives of the soil will not acknowledge their nominal masters. The English claim from the Cape possessions to Delagoa Bay; thence including Inyambane, Sofala, Mozambique, and Wiboo, under the Governor-General of the Province of Mozambique as far as Cape Delgado. The remainder, commencing with Keelwa, all the way to Cape Yarfaf (Guardafui) and even to Berbera, is claimed by the Seyid *Saeed-bin-Sooltan*, Sovereign of Maskat and its dependencies, whom we call the *Imam*. Beyond Mukdeesha, however, his authority is not acknowledged by the natives; but it certainly is in the ports of Keelwa, Monfia, Zanzibar, Pemba, Mombasa, Lamoo, Brawa, and Mukdeesha, in all of which places he has custom-houses established, and where is seen flying his blood-red flag without a spot or a figure upon it. The habitual residence of the Imam for some years past has been at the Island of Zanzibar. He left it temporarily in April last, with his navy, for Maskat, where one of his sons, whom he had placed as governor, had been getting into trouble with the neighboring Arab tribes; and it was generally believed that the Imam's well known pacific and conciliatory disposition would enable him to restore order in a short time, so as to enable him to return to Zanzibar in the next monsoon.

The native name of the Island is 'Ngooja, the Arab name is Zanguebar, as we style the main land, called by them Mareema; the town they call Bunder Zanguebar.

For an ethnologist this place affords matter of great interest, for here are seen traders and slaves from every portion of East and Mid-Africa and from the islands: Malegash, Hollontontes, Makwas, Sowahils, Somalis, Gallas, etc., from Africa; Town-Arabs and Bedoos, Banyans and Hindoo-men from Asia; some half a dozen Americans from the United States; the British consul, his family, and one German, with a few dependants, represent all Europe. Two or three English merchants formerly established there, finding their goods superseded by American fabrics, have abandoned the place.

The great mass of the inhabitants of the Island are Sowahils; they are blacks, with woolly hair; but instead of the flat nose and salient jaw of the Southern and Western Africans, their features partake more of the character of the Habshee, or Abyssinian. The language, not at all harsh, appears to be so easily acquired by all foreigners that it has become the *Lingua Franca* of East Africa. The basis is the original tongue, upon which are engrafted a great number of Arabic and Hindustanee, together with many English, Portuguese, and African words more or less modified. The few of the instructed write it with the Arab character. They all profess to be Muslims, well knowing that the Arabs hold paganism in abhorrence, and being

principally slaves, they naturally take to the faith of their masters. Slavery sits very lightly in this portion of the world; and although we read many horrible stories in the books, bad usage seems to be an exception of rare occurrence. Every slave almost as soon as he can get a little money together purchases a slave for himself. The master furnishes nothing in the way of support; when any work is to be done the slave is sent for, and when the task is completed he goes about his business. Food and clothing are of very little account, the cocoa-nut and the cassada root supplying the one; and a few yards of yankey, or native white cotton cloth, furnish the other. This is made into a wrapper for the waist of the males; while about the same quantity of blue serves the females for one rather wider and longer, bound tight round the body, under the arms and over the breasts, and reaching down below the knees.— Their thatched huts are built of the fronds of the cocoa-palm braided together and plastered with clay. The better class of them live in stone houses, and emulate the Arabs in everything, and even surpass them in dress, which here is generally a loose frock, with long sleeves and tight round the neck; some wearing over it an abba, others a long overcoat, the waist bound with a girdle of cotton-check, and on the head a turban of the same made round the blue-tasseled red Turkish fez, or Arab tarboosh. The khanja, or crooked dagger, is always sticking in the girdle, but no pistols.

The boats used are narrow canoes or dug-outs, with an outrigger on each side, costing little labor in their construction. Their larger ones, or dows, are of a singular form, a very long, low, projecting bow, long enough to serve for a bowsprit, while the bulwarks rise gradually until the stern becomes high enough to form a deck-cabin aft. They are from fifty to three hundred tons, very roughly put together with large stud-headed iron spikes, or literally sewed together with cords—the seams caulked with cotton and the whole bottom plastered with *chunam*, Anglied lime. They go crowded with people so thick that, to one looking from a little distance, there does not seem room enough for the crews to move about.

The people are civil and obliging. Their "Yambo?" How d'ye do? and its answer, "Yambo samna," Very well; are addressed to every body indifferently, whether strangers or acquaintances. The women do not seem exempt from love of finery: beads, necklaces, ear-rings, nose-rings, bracelets, anklets, etc., are worn in general; others again are proud of their slit lips and ears, stretched out with bone, wooden, or even gold and silver ornaments; and some rejoice in the prominent figures on their faces, arms, and bodies, made in childhood by their loving parents by deep incisions into the flesh. But if we do not consider them "bewitching," they have among them witches and conjurors who are in constant request to drive the evil spirits from the bewitched. The sleepless nights that we passed on our first arrival led us to find the cause in nothing less than the incessant noise from the pipe of a conjuror, who had been engaged nightly in casting out a devil that obstinately persisted in keeping possession of a dow between our vessel and the shores.

Not to trespass on the time of the Society, I will merely say that the whole of East Africa is destined to come under British rule

or "protection." It is constantly watched over by Great Britain and the East India Company, through their consuls and their political agents. The Imam of Maskat cannot move from place to place without having at his side some European functionary to take care of him: but should Great Britain obtain a sway in these countries her present policy would prevent her from monopolizing, and the course events have taken will prevent her from receding from that policy for a long time to come. The consulate and political agency is filled at present by a gentleman in every sense of the word: a field-officer in the Company's service; courteous, hospitable and learned, who, while executing the instructions of his government, will be above those strange blunders which we see exhibited by some functionaries in their intercourse with the weaker American states.

As to missionary labors in this region, the only station is at Mombasa, where Dr. Krapff was residing before his late return to England. In March or April last we passed at sea an Arab dow going down the coast. On her deck were several persons dressed in European costume, who answered in English the hailing from our vessel. We afterwards learned that Dr. Krapff had just arrived back at Mombasa; and in fact there were lying before us in the Zanzibar Custom house some parcels addressed to him for that place.

The following publications were received by the Society:—

1. "Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1850. Part I. Arts and Manufactures. 8vo. Washington, 1851.—From Mr. Eubank.
2. "Annual Report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for 1849. 8vo. Washington, 1850.—From Mr. Eubank.
3. "Report of the Secretary of War, with a Reconnaissance of Routes from San Antonio to El Paso, by Brevet Lt. Col. J. E. Johnston, Lt. W. F. Smith, Lt. F. T. Bryan, Lt. N. H. Michler, and Capt. S. G. French, of Quarter Master's department; also the Report of Capt. R. B. Marcy's Route from Fort Smith to Santa Fé; and the Report of Lt. J. H. Simpson of an Expedition into the Navajo country; and the Report of Lieut. W. H. C. Whiting's Reconnaissances of the Western Frontier of Texas. Washington, 1850.—Two copies, from Mr. Eubank and Colonel Abert.
4. "Historical and Statistical Information, respecting the history, condition, and prospects of the Indian tribes of the United States: collected and prepared under the direction of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, per Act of Congress, March 3, 1847. By Henry R. Schoolcraft, LL.D. Illustrated by J. Eastman, Capt. U. S. A. Published by authority of Congress. Part I. 4to. pp. 568.—From the Department.
5. "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge. Vol. II. 4to.—From the Institution.
6. "Bulletin de la Société de Géographie, Troisième Série, Tome xiv. Paris, Bertrand.—From the Society.
7. "Journal Asiatique publié par la Société Asiatique. iv. Série, Tome xv. 8vo. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale. 1850.—From the Society.
8. "A.Ch.Ad. Zestermann, De Basilicis, Libri tres Bruxellis. 4to. 1847.—From Dr. Zestermann."

NEW YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

OCT. 7, 1851. Stated Meeting. Rev. Dr. DEWITT in the chair.

DR. ROBINSON gave a brief account of his recent visit to Europe, including Berlin, London, the Hague, and other cities.

A letter was read from Mr. SCHOOLCRAFT,

dated Philadelphia, October 3d, forwarding a communication from Amos Kendall, respecting the death of Tecumseh, in which the honor of killing that chief was given to Col. Richard M. Johnson.

Several other letters were read, among which was one from the Society of Northern Antiquaries, at Copenhagen, stating its intention to send some important works to the Society.

The Executive Committee reported in relation to a resolution presented at a previous meeting by Mr. SIMPSON, which was to the effect that all papers containing opinions reflecting on the character of American officers and soldiers should not be permitted to be read at the meetings of the Society. The report was opposed to the adoption of the resolution. Mr. SIMPSON said that he had been induced to present this resolution with the hope that it would be the means of preventing the repetition of insults similar to those which had been offered to our soldiers by a foreigner, who had read a paper before the Society at one of its former meetings. Such conduct would not be tolerated in any country of Europe, and should not be permitted here. The report was adopted, and the resolution accordingly rejected.

George L. Curry, Oregon, was elected Corresponding Member. R. Storrs Willis, Wm. D. Harris, Chas. J. Dodge, Ranklin Tuthill, M. D., Howard C. Cady, Albert Gilbert, Rev. T. E. Vermilye, D. D., were elected Resident Members.

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN stated, that during a recent visit to Lake Champlain, he had become acquainted with an old Indian of the St. Francis tribe, named Sab-ba-tis, who was well known in that region, and that he was informed by him that the name of the Lake, among the Indians of his tribe, was *Peta-paw-gon*, signifying great water.

Mr. W. B. TAYLOR, who has been connected with the Post office Department more than thirty-five years, thirty of which has been passed in this city, contributed a paper of original research on the New York Post office, narrating many curiosities of the early history of the country, notices of the subject by the General Court Records of Massachusetts in 1639, of the care of foreign letters in charge of "Richard Fairbanks, his house in Boston;" of Virginia regulations in 1657 and '58, providing a messenger to convey the despatch to the next plantation on the route, and so on from one to the other, till it reached its destination, with the greatest speed, under a penalty of one hoghead of tobacco. In 1683 William Penn established a post office, and appointed Henry Waddy, of Sacking, Postmaster, with authority "to supply passengers with horses from Philadelphia to New Castle, or to the Falls of Delaware." He fixed the rates of postage thus: "Letters from the Falls of Philadelphia, 3d.; to Chester, 6d.; to New Castle, 7d.; to Maryland, 5d." The post went once a week, and its movements were regularly published "on the meeting house door, and other public places."

The first regulation providing for the transmission of letters by post in the province of New York, bears date 10 December, 1672, when Governor Lovelace established "a post to go monthly" from New York to Boston and back again. This regulation purported to be in obedience to his Majesty's commands, "who enjoys all his subjects, in their distinct colonies, to enter into a strict alliance and correspondence with each other, as likewise for the Advancement of Negotiation,

Trade, and Civill Commerce, and for the speedy intelligence and Dispatch of affayres."

It gave notice that a messenger should start on 1st January, 1672-3. "If any, therefore, have any small letters or portable goods, to be conveyed to Hartford, Connecticut, Boston, or any other parts on the road, they shall be carefully delivered according to the directions by a sworne Messenger and Post, who is purposely employed in that affayre. In the interim, those that bee disposed to send letters, lett them bring them to the Secretary's office, where, in a lockt Box, they shall be preserv'd till the Messenger calls for them. All persons paying the Post before the bag bee sealed up." In various patents granted subsequently for lands along this route, a condition was inserted, obliging the patentees to ferry the postman over gratis. Matters continued in this position until Dongan's arrival, when he recommended setting up post houses along the coast, from Carolina to Nova Scotia. He was authorized to farm the privilege to any undertaker for three or five years, the profits from all the post offices within his Majesties dominions, whether foreign plantations or in Europe, being claimed by the Duke of York. (Lond. doc. iv.) Accordingly, an order in Council was passed on the 2d March, 1684-5, establishing a post office "for the better correspondence between the Colonies of America." The rates for riding post were fixed at 3d. per mile; the postage on every single letter not above 100 miles was to be 3d., if more proportionably (Counc. Min. v. 106). In 1686, 14 September, an order was made for the delivery of ship letter in these words: "That no letters be delivered in any place whatsoever except the Custom House of this City; paying for every packett or double letter nine pence, for every single letter four pence half-penny; the one moyety of which monies shall be given to such poor as shall be nominated by the Capt. Generall and Council, the other half to the officer of the Custom House, which is to continue until further order." In January, 1691-2, letters patent were issued under the great seal, granting unto Thomas Neal, his executors and assigns, authority to erect post offices in America for the period of twenty-one years. He appointed Colonel Andrew Hamilton, of New Jersey, Postmaster General for the colonies. In 1692 the latter brought the subject before the Council at New York, and the consequence was an act establishing a post office in that city. The rates established were: For every single letter to New York, 9d.; from Virginia to New York, 12d.; and for eighty miles and under, four pence half-penny (Bradford's Laws, Ed. 1694). The charge was found, in the following year, to exceed the profits fourfold, and an aid of 50 pounds was voted, which was renewed in 1695. The above act was renewed by the Legislature from time to time, yet for ten years after this the post from New York went eastward no further than Boston, and westward only to Philadelphia. "There is no other post upon all this continent," writes Lord Cornbury, in 1704. "If I have any letters to send to Virginia or to Maryland, I must either send an express, who is often retarded for want of boats to cross those great rivers they must go over, or else for want of horses; or else I must send them by some passengers who are going thither. The least I have known any express take from hence to Virginia, has been three weeks. Coll. Nicholson and Coll.

Seymour have wrote me word they will be here in September, and I do then intend to propose to them the settling of a Post to go through to Virginia." (Lond. Doc. xvi.) In 1710, Hamilton having sold his privilege to the Crown, the post office of Great Britain, Ireland, and America were placed under one direction, by the 9th of Queen Anne. (See Holmes's Annals, ii. 78.) The department of America was put under a Deputy Post Master General, to which office Benjamin Franklin was appointed in 1753. The books of the Department were then kept by Benjamin Franklin himself, and are still preserved among the archives of the department, in his own hand writing, when the whole force of the department was the Postmaster General, at a salary of \$1,000 per annum. The present Postmaster General is assisted by nearly two hundred subordinates in the department, and nearly thirty thousand scattered throughout the country.

From all this it is plain that New York was the first colony in America that made legal provision for the transmission of letters by post.

Of an old and memorable Postmaster in this city, General Bailey, who filled the office from 1804 to 1828, Mr. TAYLOR's paper presented some agreeable reminiscences, from the pen of Mr. Francis Hall of the *Commercial Advertiser*.

"You ask me," says Mr. H., "to furnish you with some reminiscences of those times when our City Post office was under the direction of our good friend, General Bailey. I will go no further back than 1805, when 'The General Post office,' as it was then called by many, was located on the corner of Garden and William streets, in a small room, not large enough for a cigar-shop at the present day. The house was what is now termed a 'three-quarter house;' the General's family occupying the south end, which consisted of two good-sized parlors, and on the north the Post office. So far as my memory serves me, the office was about twelve feet wide and twenty in length. On the front, on William street, was a small recess for the accommodation of those who were waiting for letters. The only boxes for subscribers were placed in this small space, which, for some years, answered very well. In the interior was a table in the centre, leaving space enough to get round and 'box the letters' for the mails. Around the sides were boxes or pigeon-holes for the letters to be placed in after they had been marked. On the north wall the 'Printers' boxes' were placed, some half dozen at that time. At the west end of the room, between the end of the 'long table' and the Franklin fireplace, the mail-bags were deposited, both those coming in and those going out. By and by, a little more room (table-room) was wanted, and our good General ordered his carpenter, Mr. Crane, to put a small circular board at the second window on Garden street. This was a great relief for a time, as it answered both as a writing-stand for the General, and for the opening of the small 'mails.' The march being onward, more room was demanded, and the General was compelled to give up his little back parlor, adjoining the office. This, again, was a great relief, affording sufficient space for all the letter-carriers to assort their letters. Here were Mr. Davie, Mr. Lynch, and then Mr. Forrester, and one or two others whose names have escaped me. About this time there were only three or

four regular clerks, Messrs. Stephens, and John and Robert Bailey, sons of the General. A third son assisted occasionally. Soon after, Mr. McCready and Mr. Wiley came into the office, both exceedingly active. I never knew men more active in 'boxing letters' than those gentlemen. The newspapers were generally assorted by Mr. Lang of the Gazette, Mr. Butler of the Mercantile, Mr. Burnham of the Post, or the writer of this. In after time we were joined by Mr. Noah. The writer of this might be termed a regular assistant, as he had taken the oath then required, and was generally at the office morning and evening, especially when a 'British mail' arrived, or a merchant vessel from England. The British mail was then monthly. When the mail arrived it was taken to the office of agent Moore, and after passing his inspection was sent to the Post office. The letters by the merchants' ships were sometimes numerous, especially by the favorite ships. I think Captain Isaac Waite brought the largest number of any ship before the 'Black Ball' line was established. We had then no steamboats; and for some time after they were established, the mails were not sent by them. They were carried in a bag which the steward of the boat brought to the Post office, and received two cents for each letter. The largest mails then received and sent were the eastern and southern; the latter at that time taking all mail matter for the western states, which were comparatively few. If the 'great mail' filled more than one portmanteau, including papers and letters, it was an extraordinary circumstance. I believe you have now two sets of clerks in the office, one for the day, the other for the night. At my earliest recollection there was but little night work, except the arrival of a ship, or the waiting for a mail. It was not a very easy task sometimes to get all the letters ready for the morning mails. The letter-carriers that could be found were called in to assist. Mr. Lynch, residing not a great way off, was generally at his post. One resided 'as far up as Spring street,' and that great distance assured his safety from a call on an extra occasion. The General was always with us, and we then knew what was going on in the political world. Every daily paper was represented on most evenings; besides these, we frequently had some two or three of the following gentlemen: Governor George Clinton, De Witt Clinton, Samuel Osgood, Daniel Smith, Dr. S. L. Mitchell, Dr. John A. Graham, Dr. Walker, Judge Miller, Pierre Van Wyck, Judge Tallmadge, General Tallmadge, John Ferguson, William Van Hook, Richard Riker. If these gentlemen wanted a good glass of wine, or an excellent cigar, they knew either could be obtained in the 'back parlor of the Post office.'

"General Bailey was succeeded in the Post office by Samuel L. Gouverneur, the son-in-law of ex-President Monroe. He was appointed by John Quincy Adams, and held the office for about eight years. In 1836 Congress passed a law requiring Postmasters to be appointed for four years only, at the expiration of which period a re-appointment or a new appointment must be made. Where a Postmaster's compensation exceeds \$1,000 per annum, he is appointed by the President, 'by and with the advice and consent of the Senate'; but the 'small fry,' whose 'name is legion,' are appointed by the Postmaster General,

"Those Postmasters who are appointed by the President and Senate are not always certain to retain their places till the Commission expires; for if a new administration of opposite politics comes into power, they are 'decapitated' speedily, as several instances have occurred in the history of the Post office.

"In 1836 John I. Coddington, Esq., was appointed by President Jackson, and re-appointed in 1840 by President Van Buren. In 1843 Col. John L. Graham was appointed by President Tyler. In 1845 Robert H. Morris, Esq., was appointed by President Polk. Mr. Morris served a full term of four years. He was succeeded by our present much-respected Postmaster, William V. Brady, Esq., who was appointed in May, 1849, by Gen. Taylor.

"In a period, then, of sixty years there have been only seven Postmasters, including the present incumbent, for this city; all of whom, except Col. Bauman and Gen. Bailey, are still living in this city, with the exception of Mr. Gouverneur, who resides on his farm in Virginia. Mr. Jefferson's celebrated saying has been fully verified in this brief history of our Postmasters—'*that few die, and none resign.*' It is said that Gen. Bailey was the first Postmaster who put up boxes in the Post office for the accommodation of merchants and others in this city. I have been credibly informed, that when the suggestion was first made to him to put up such boxes—say 100 or 200—he declined on the ground that enough could not be rented to pay for their being made; but being further pressed, and an offer being made to indemnify him against loss, a few boxes were put up, which number has been increased from time to time, till it has reached nearly 3,600. At that time 100 boxes could hardly be rented at \$2 50 each—in 1851 scarcely a vacant box can be had out of 3,600 at \$4 per annum. There are a few persons still living, and occupying boxes, who were among the first subscribers, and have the same numbers as at first. My own recollection goes back to 1819, and in many cases the same family names are now found on the boxes.

"As it regards the number of persons employed in the New York Post office in 1819, there were 6 clerks and 6 letter-carriers only. Now there are 92 clerks and 41 carriers.

"The great increase of business at the New York Post office places in the strongest light the wonderful strides made in population, wealth, and business, within a few years. It is well known that the business part of this city is rapidly extending upward to a line drawn across at Chambers street, and that line will soon reach Canal street. It is but a few years since the latter-named street was quite 'up town'; and so late as 1836 to 1843, when the Post office was located in the Rotunda, in the Park, that was considered quite beyond the centre of business. It is difficult to say where 'up town' is now, or where it will likely be found in 1880.

"In 1817 Mr. Joseph Dodd was appointed to carry the 'Great Southern Mail' to and from the Post office to Paulis's Hook, using his own boat for that purpose, long before steam ferry-boats were used there for carrying passengers across the river. Mr. Dodd met with many serious delays in contending with the ice, so that he has been several times frozen fast, being unable to reach

either shore, and in great danger of perishing from exposure. Mr. Dodd is still an attaché of the Post office. Up to as late a period as 1823 or 1824, an ordinary wheelbarrow was all that was required to convey the 'Great Southern and Northern Mails' to and from the Post office and the wharves of landings, and the Boston mail was carried in stages, which used to drive up to the office doors as lately as 1824 and '25.

"In regard to the various locations occupied by the Post office, it is well known that it has been very migratory. Soon after Gen. Bailey was appointed, he purchased the house No. 29 William street, corner of Garden street (now Exchange Place), where it remained till 1825. During the prevalence of the Yellow Fever in the summer of 1822, the office was temporarily removed to Asylum street, now Fourth street (Greenwich Village).

"In 1826 it was removed to the Old School house, in Garden street, opposite the Garden street Church: there it remained for one year only, when it was removed to the Merchants' Exchange; but that building having been destroyed in the great fire of 1835, the Post office was again 'put on wheels,' and after tarrying a few days in the old Custom house building in Pine street, it was again in motion, and became stationary for about seven years in the old Rotunda in the Park; but this place, the only one that could then be obtained, was considered so far up town that a branch office had to be established near the old location, in William street, for the accommodation of the merchants, who were, in 1836, mostly located below a line drawn across the city at Fulton street.

"In February, 1844, the Post office was removed to its present position in the Middle Dutch Church, where the public are pretty well accommodated; but still the office is not such an one as the Government should provide for this great and growing city. Some alterations and improvements have been made, which have facilitated the transactions of its business; but a good time now presents itself to have such an office provided as will answer for the wants of the city when its population will be, say two millions, as it will probably be in thirty years from this time.

"In 1790 the population of this city was about 30,000; in 1820 123,000; in 1850 it had reached 517,000, more than quadruple. Looking, then, at what has transpired within the last sixty years (but a lifetime of threescore years), what may not be looked for at the expiration of another lifetime of sixty years?

In reviewing the Post office establishment from its infancy, we are struck with the amazing increase of its business. In 1790 we find that there were but 75 Post offices in the United States, and the revenue was a little rising of \$37,000. There are now upwards of 20,000 Post offices, and the revenue for the past year nearly six millions of dollars! The mail facilities of the country have, in a good degree, kept pace with the increase of our population and commerce; for, in 1824, it required fifty-seven days to get an answer to a letter written to New Orleans—now it requires only seventeen days. The cheap postage law having gone into effect on the 1st July, I am not prepared at present to furnish any statistics of its operations, our quarterly accounts not being quite completed. It has, however,

caused a great increase in the number of letters passing through the mails, and so far as we are able to judge, about *four-fifths* of them are prepaid either in money or by stamps. There will, doubtless, be a great falling off in the department for the present year. For the quarter ending 30th June last past, there were sent to foreign countries, including California, 562,095 letters; received from the same places, 531,030—192,000 of which were for the city alone. The amount of postage collected for the same quarter, exceeded \$147,000. The number of letters sent to foreign countries, including California, for the quarter ending the 30th September, is 602,362
Number received from the same, 587,578

Total, 1,189,940
Showing an increase of letters to and from foreign countries and California, over the preceding quarter, of more than 96,000.

At the conclusion of this paper, which appears from the MSS. in the *Post*, Mr. RUTUS W. GRISWOLD presented the following resolutions in relation to the death of James Fenimore Cooper, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from this life our illustrious associate and countryman, JAMES FENIMORE COOPER, while his fame was in its fulness, and his intelligence was still unclouded by age or any infirmity: Therefore,

Resolved, That this Society has heard of the death of James Fenimore Cooper, with profound regret:

That it recognizes in him an eminent subject and a masterly illustrator of our history:

That, in his contributions to our literature, he displayed eminent genius and a truly national spirit:

That, in his personal character, he was honorable, brave, sincere, and generous, as respectable for unfeigned virtue as he was distinguished for great capacities:

That the Society, appreciating the loss which, however heavily it has fallen upon this country and the literary world, has fallen most heavily upon his family, instructs its officers to convey to his family assurances of respectful sympathy and condolence.

When the resolutions were adopted, Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS rose and said he was rejoiced that the Society had passed these resolutions. Among the many great literary men, he continued, that our country has produced, there were none greater than Mr. Cooper. I knew him for a period of thirty years, and during all that time I never knew anything of his character that was not in the highest degree praiseworthy. He was a man of great decision of character, and a fair expositor of his own thoughts on every occasion—a thorough American, for I never knew a man who was more entirely so in heart and principle. He was able, with his vast knowledge, and a powerful physical structure, to complete whatever he attempted. Men might differ with his opinions, but no one ever successfully impugned his facts. He had studied the history of this country with a large philosophy, and understood our people and their character better than any other writer of the age. He was not only perfectly acquainted with our general history, but was thoroughly conversant with that of every state, county, village, lake, and river. New York and its history was his delight. Mr. Cooper was emphatically a New York man. And with this vast knowledge he was no less remarkable for his ability as a historian than for his intrepidity of personal character. I will trespass but a moment longer on the time of the Society. It was natural to infer, continued Dr. F., that a life of such integrity, so usefully, and so honorably passed by Mr. Cooper, should be closed by a death equally entitled to our notice. With the calmness of Christian phi-

losophy he listened to the details of his critical situation. I had every reason to believe from my medical interviews with him, and from what I learned afterwards from his interesting family, by whom he was surrounded in his last and dying hours, that death had no terrors for him; that he was fully prepared to encounter eternity. He had for some considerable time previously devoted himself to the study of scriptural testimony—had become an active member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and had received its sacraments in the administration of his pastor, the Rev. Mr. Batten. In the full fruition of the promises of the Christian faith, he died at his beautiful sylvan retreat, on Otsego Lake, at half past 1 o'clock, P. M., on Sunday, the 14th September, 1851, one day before he had completed his 62d year. He expired calm and resigned, in full possession of his intellectual powers. I leave to others of our associates to enlarge on the magnificence of his gifts—his intellectual labors, the benefits he has conferred on letters, and on society, and the beneficence he exercised to the poor and to the needy. I could not, said Dr. FRANCIS (who rightfully spoke on this occasion, from the fulness of feeling always manifested by him to every worthy representative of American literature, however much or little known), allow this opportunity to pass without paying my tribute to the merits of this truly great man.

Mr. GEORGE BANCROFT next addressed the Society. My friend, said he, has spoken of the illustrious deceased as an American—I say that he was an embodiment of the American feeling, and truly illustrated American greatness. We were endeavoring to hold up our heads before the world, and to claim a character and intellect of our own, when Cooper appeared with his powerful genius to support our pretensions. He came forth imbued with American life, and feelings, and sentiments. Another like Cooper cannot appear, for he was peculiarly suited to his time. The fame and honor which he gained, were not obtained by obsequious deference to public opinion. In Lionel Lincoln he has described the battle of Bunker Hill better than it is described in any other work. No country has such a history of its Navy as Mr. Cooper has written of our own.

My friend has alluded to the religious sentiments of Mr. Cooper. It has been said, "an undevout astronomer is mad," but with as much truth may it be said of an irreligious man of letters. Following the subtle processes of human learning, busied with the nicest operations of the mind, pursuing truth as the great object, shall he in tracing the streams forget the fountain of all truth?

Mr. BANCROFT was followed by the Rev. Mr. OSGOOD, who spoke of the high ideal, of the manly character always kept in view by Mr. Cooper in his fictions, of the living incentives, even of his warriors to noble effort and struggle in the acts of peace; of his brave and tender Indian, in Leatherstocking, the Model of the Western Pioneer; of his Conquests on the Ocean, realized in the recent peaceful naval commercial trophies of New York.

Dr. HAWKS spoke warmly of the religious sentiment in Mr. Cooper, in the man and his writings, quoting the eulogy of Lord Lyttelton on the poet Thomson:

Not one immoral, one corrupted thought,
One line which, dying, he could wish to blot.

LITERATURE.

JOHN CALVIN.*

"THERE are a great many among the Roman Catholics," says Bayle in his day in his Dictionary, "who would do Calvin justice if they durst speak their thoughts." We may parody this remark by saying there are a great many Protestants outside of his own sect, in our time, who would regard Calvin with reverence were they acquainted with the man and his works. His reputation has suffered with the reaction from Puritanism, but when he is looked at calmly, in a just historical light, and with a philosophical estimate of his personal temperament, it will not be considered very manly or intellectual to talk of him with contempt. The times in which he was born require a judgment by themselves, and the duty to which his lot fell at Geneva, which has colored the popular view of the man, was a peculiar one. Withal his character was one to accomplish great deeds at the expense of some of the minor virtues. He could not be Erasmus, Melancthon, Luther, and Calvin all in one. His rigid, logical, and practical work left him no time or disposition for the lighter graces of scholarship of the first, the mildness of the second, the overflowing heart and tenderness of the third. But he stands on as lofty a pedestal as any one of them by his inflexible prosecution of duty, and the vast power which he has exercised over the religious world.

We think of Calvin commonly in his residence at Geneva. There he passed a great part of his mature life—there his system was brought into practice—there Servetus was burnt at the stake—and there he died. The history of this city solves the external problems of his life. Geneva was then in a confused, troubled state, vibrating between deeply-rooted perversions of faith and conduct of the worn-out Romish system, and reflecting all these evils in a peculiar system of magistracy, a series of representative councils inextricably interwoven together, partaking at once of the evils of an oligarchy and a turbulent democracy. Into these affairs Calvin was plunged. The new revived faith was to be introduced, and the new faith required purity of manners. Monkish doctrines and monkish modes of life were to be rooted out; and they were, but not without a struggle. The strife of parties was violent. It was a domestic quarrel with the participation of the bystanders, for other cities shared in it, Basle and Berne. Things indifferent were the tests of higher interests. Calvin and Farel were inflexible. Petty councils, vexatious correspondence, banishments ensued. In the conflict Puritanism was to rule, yet the times were not fully ripe for this consummation. Calvin was driven out. We are accustomed to think this nineteenth century a period of turmoil and confusion—yet, from the facility of means, the neutralizing influences of the press, and other agencies, it is one of peace compared with the vexed personal conflict of the period of the Reformation. It requires a cool head and a keen wit to steer amidst the theological distractions and political and social turbulence of the sixteenth century.

* The Life and Times of John Calvin, the great Reformer. Translated from the German of Paul Henry, D.D. By Henry Stebbing, D.D. 2 vols. Carter & Brothers.

The Life of John Calvin. Compiled from authentic sources, and particularly from his Correspondence. By Thomas H. Dyer. Harper & Brothers.

When we add to this that the religious independence involved also the civil liberty of the small state, we may pardon the excessive zeal of the councils in their efforts for the peculiar form of Protestantism which embraced the former.

Calvin, once banished, was again invited to return, which he did with every honor. The state could not spare him. The time and place required strong measures. We do not sympathize with all the rigors and restrictions put in force; many of them were harsh, some puerile. Calvinism went further than in our taste seems altogether desirable in "eclipsing the gayety of nations;" but it was, it must be admitted, the stern mother of great virtues.

Calvin was not quite so fearful a man to live with as he has been represented. Dr. Henry, in his German memoirs of the day, through which every now and then breaks a fresh gleam of philosophic insight, remarks, after a careful induction of biographic particulars, "It may be said of Calvin that he was one of the few great men with whom it would not be difficult to live, *supposing our intentions good*. His character was fixed; he ever acted according to principle, without changeableness or caprice. It was only when he stood opposed to those whose will was perverse and wicked that he was irritable and passionate."

The event upon which the greatest interest will always centre in Calvin's life was the trial and execution of Servetus. It is a melancholy passage of the history of Geneva, and so of Calvin's life, every one must acknowledge. Two palliating circumstances are obviously to be stated. Servetus was a very decided and wilful arch heretic, and the execution of heretics was then an every day matter. On the other hand, it is sorrowfully to be regretted that the humanity of the present day, on such occasions, had not then entered into the reforms of Calvin. Not to be superior to his age in such a man, in such an instance, was a grand defect. Dr. Paul Henry, whose sympathies are strongly with Calvin and his teaching, enters at length upon this question. His handling of Servetus in the fourth chapter of his third part is a masterly and pathetic passage, candid in statement and keen-sighted in its view of the enthusiastic but morally feeble heretical reformer. "There was much in Servetus," says he, "which was still chaotic, but which in later times has come forth in the light of pure thought." And again:—"Servetus represented himself from the beginning as a new prophet; as one appointed to regenerate christendom, and as raised above both Catholics and Protestants. But notwithstanding this boast, he was doubtful and perplexed. We may properly compare him to Hamlet, whose judgment, in reference to his good will, was too weak for the great part which he had undertaken, and who therefore had an appearance of insanity. In a similar manner Servetus had not ability corresponding to his extensive design, but was skilful enough to disturb the reformation in the south. He was deficient in understanding, and, therefore, indulged in vain and wanton blasphemies." There is feeling in all this, while the biographer sets his favorite Calvin aside to exhibit in *all* his proportions the proscribed Servetus. As a continued example of this we quote the touching concluding scenes of this most unhappy tragedy:—

LAST HOURS OF SERVETUS.

"The last hours of Servetus were the best in his life; his improvement began with his misfortunes; as if the spirit of the Lord had found the way to his heart, through sorrow and the expectation of death, and had thus rapidly developed his capability of good. He was now about forty-four years of age; but during the short period of his imprisonment at Vienna, his mind had advanced more rapidly than during the whole of his earlier career. This was most conspicuously the case at the last. It is certain, however, that he failed in acquiring a thorough knowledge of himself."

"We would fain pass with him these last two days of his unhappy life. He regarded it as a matter of conscience not to think for a moment of retracting; and this creates a certain degree of interest in his favor. The gaoler opened the door of the prison, the officers of justice entered, and read to him the sentence, 'that he was on the following morning to be burnt alive, and his body consumed to ashes.' He remained dumb for a moment, as if a thunderbolt had struck him. Then, after deep sighs, which resounded through the hall in which he was seated, groans and howlings followed, like those of a madman.* At last he cried, 'Have mercy, have mercy!' A true martyr would now have found strength to praise God for giving him so glorious an opportunity of bearing testimony to the faith. How differently did the five confessors at Lyons, like numberless others of the same spirit, walk to the place of execution, singing as they went the ninth Psalm! The only appearance of dignity which Servetus manifested was when, ceasing to rave, he suddenly mastered himself, and expressed a general repentance."

"We have no record how he spent the night, but the next day he was calmer. It was the 27th of October, an autumnal day in that beautiful country, where the neighboring hills are often seen covered with snow, while the valley still glows with the richest tints of the season, the glaciers of Savoy rising majestically in their glittering vest above all. The words of Servetus indicated, on this day, a mingling of Christian feeling with his depraved notions, and a sentiment which, in relation to his enemy, had something in it noble. When the heart bears such fruit, as reconciliation with enemies, an earnest desire to pray for forgiveness, and a certain trust in God, there appears to be some truth in its sentiments, even though its convictions may want the clearness given by the spirit."

"The excellent Farel was with the prisoner by seven o'clock in the morning; this was in conformity with the express wish of Calvin, who desired him to accompany the wretched man to the place of execution. The Genevese ministers who had borne witness against him could not well perform this duty. Farel has left us an account of the proceedings.† This holy man easily inspired confidence, and Servetus could have desired no better companion on his last journey, to him so terrible. *Even to us it seems as if a heavy weight were about our feet. We feel with what different eyes the unhappy Servetus must have surveyed the heavens, and the surrounding landscape, as he approached the place of execution, and as he prepared to leave a world which he had been accustomed to look at in the splendor of his imaginary reformation.*"

"They were now arrived at the place, where all was prepared for the execution and a large multitude of people assembled. A wide-stretching eminence about two miles from the city, and originally belonging to the bishops, is still known by the name of Champel, or Champey. The road to it lies through the present *Porte*

Neuve, and the friendly, shady path, called the *Tour des Philosophes*, lies to the right. From the top of Champel the view extends, on the one side along the valley, surrounded by vineyards, and to the woody amphitheatre of the Jura mountains; on the other, the eye traces the course of the Arve, rushing along with many windings, and pouring at last its snow-grey waters into the clear bright stream of the Rhone. In the distance may be seen the Fort de l'Ecluse, where the Rhone disappears; and on the Savoy side, the two Salèves, the Mole, and the Voirons, which here cover the glaciers of Savoy. On the opposite side of the Arve lies the little town of Carouge. A pleasant villa, surrounded by gardens, now crowns the summit of Champel; but in the lower part of the eminence, where the old place of execution was, an excavation is still found, effected by the removal of the gravel, called 'Le Creux du Bourreau.'‡

"Servetus beheld, as he approached this place, a stake with a huge heap of oak wood and leaves in a circle. At the sight of these preparations he cast himself on the ground, and prayed awhile in silence. During this interval, Farel addressed the surrounding multitude. 'You see,' he said, 'what power Satan has at command, when he once gets possession of a man. Here is one, learned above most others, and who, perhaps, believed that he was acting right. He is now, however, possessed by the devil, which might happen also to any of you.'

"Servetus rose, and Farel encouraged him to speak some few words; but he sighed deeply from his wounded, struggling soul, 'Oh God! oh God!' Farel asked, 'Hast thou nothing else to say?' 'What can I do else,' was the answer, 'but speak of God?' Farel, who did not know what relations he might have, inquired if he had a wife, or children, and added, that if he wished to make any will, a lawyer was present. He made no answer. When Farel, however, asked whether he would not desire the people to pray for him, he yielded to the suggestion, and begged the bystanders to remember him in their prayers. Farel now repeated his former entreaties, and besought him to call upon Christ as the Son of God. This he would not do; but made no mention of his doctrine; and Farel regarded this as providential. 'Satan,' he says, 'was hindered from again spitting out his blasphemies.'

"When Servetus was now led to the pile, Farel exhorted the people to pray for the wretched man, and to entreat the Lord to have mercy on his lost soul, and to turn him from his cursed errors to sound doctrine.†

"The executioner employed by the Genevese was not so well-skilled in his work as others. The wood which had been piled up was fresh oak, still in leaf. There was a stake, and before it a block, upon which Servetus was to seat himself. His feet hung to the ground; his body was fastened by an iron chain to the stake, and his neck by a strong rope twisted several times round it. On his head was a wreath, woven of straw and leaves, sprinkled with brimstone, through which suffocation might be speedily effected. The block, which had occasioned all his misery, was, according to the sentence, tied to his body, both the manuscript sent to Calvin for his opinion, and the printed work. He now prayed the executioner to put an end to his sufferings as speedily as possible. The officer brought the fire and kindled the wood, so that he was surrounded by the circling flames. At this sight he cried out so terribly that the whole people shrunk back. As the pile continued to burn but slowly, a great many of the people ran and cast additional bundles of wood into the flames. Servetus cried continually to God for mercy. It is possible, as one report states, that a strong wind prevented, for a considerable

* Op. Fr. p. 1552. Calv. Refut. Error. Serv. p. 323

† In a letter to Blaarer (Blaurer). An extract only of this letter is given in Hottinger, s. 893; and in Ruchat, t. vi. p. 51. The document was communicated literally to the author by Orelli, the librarian at Zurich.

* Keysser's Reisen, b. i. s. 149.

† Opusc. Fr. p. 1553.

time, the action of the fire. The torture, to which the papal tribunals had so long doomed believers in the gospel, was prolonged in the case of Servetus, if we may believe the account addressed to the Genevese, for half an hour. Farel says nothing on this subject. At last Servetus cried aloud, and this may be regarded as a sure sign that he persevered in his belief, 'Jesus, Thou Son of the eternal God, have mercy upon me!'—protesting, in the midst of the flames and in defiance of the whole Christian world, against the doctrine of the Trinity.

"When the sun stood at the highest, in the autumnal sky, and the clock of St. Peter's tower struck twelve, Servetus had ended his sufferings, and the people dispersed in silence."

To modern ears this narrative requires no appeal for religious toleration. The voice of humanity shrieks out its answer to the horrid cruelty.

Finely does the German Henry turn from his defence of Calvin in a visionary strain to the hopeful future. "How quickly," writes he, "vanishes the scene which we have described in the grandeur of Nature! The smoke of the burning pile darkens not the hills, which shine in perpetual beauty; those other times have come, which were then but about to dawn; and the Alps, in their deep tranquillity, an image of the rock upon which our faith is built, will testify in the day of promise, when the glad message will resound from all quarters of the world, that the pure gospel has conquered, that the heathen have come in, and that Catholic and Protestant are known no more in the apostolic community, because the truth has loosened all the fetters of the mind. But here, on the spot where Servetus died, must the disciples of Christ vow to each other never again to mar the reconstructed edifice of Christianity through their prejudices; and if these pure evangelical sentiments find a place in their hearts, the citizens of Geneva will assemble on the 27th of October, 1853, when three hundred years shall have passed away, and will ascend the summit of Champel, and there erect a pillar, with this inscription:—'To all defenders of the faith, of freedom of mind, and of conscience!'"

Dr. Henry's *Life and Times* is a collection of material, correspondence, &c., richly illustrative of the character of Calvin, and not a finished biography for general reading. An English work, greatly indebted to it, the *Life* by Dyer, reprinted by the Harpers, aims at the latter character. In spirit and succinct narrative, it may be said to be successful, working in much collateral picturesque matter in a short hand way, but it fails in interest by a flippant, depreciatory tone towards its subject. A biographer is not necessarily a partizan admirer of his hero; he may be condemnatory throughout, but the reader requires him to be gravely and respectfully in earnest about it. He must show a sympathy of love or hate. A writer in these columns has already (*Literary World*, No. 230) touched upon one charge of injustice, an alleged indifference of Calvin on the death of his wife, which Mr. Dyer perpetuates, and the reply to which Bayle had anticipated, speaking of "his great grief," and referring to two of his letters, probably those brought forward by Dr. Henry.

Dr. Henry's *Life*, in philosophical reflection, is an important work for the history of religion. It is eloquent and suggestive, full of matter for the theologian. It is to be regretted that it is not presented to the Ame-

rican reader in its full German proportions. The *Quarterly Review*, in pretty strong terms, complains not only of Mr. Stebbing, the English translator's clumsy ignorance of proper names and other blunders, but of his omissions of the valuable notes and appendix—errors and defects reproduced in the reprint. Surely our own scholars, eminent in the department of the translation of German theological literature, might have been appropriately called upon for a better work.

THE ILLUSTRATED ALHAMBRA.*

A DREAMY book this warm October day is Washington Irving's *Alhambra*. At some such season must its fancies have first come into shape. It is steeped in the languors of the sunny South—and its pictures of old ruins have that air of splendor and decay which the American landscape puts on at this autumnal season. Every one knows the infusion of the Arabian Nights and Gil Blas, of Haroun Al Raschid, and Sancho Panza in Irving's *Alhambra*. Who can see a quaint ring, or a heap of treasure, or unpack a hamper on a pic nic, or sleep of an afternoon under a sunny tree, without the addition of something to his enjoyment from this charming volume. It was evidently a work of love with the author, a holiday after the history of the Caliphs, to gossip with the poetry of the chroniclers and write the *Alhambra*. There comes, indeed, a period when the immediate practical sequences and ends of history are worn out, when dynasties and successions have been fairly buried, and the new order of things, to all intents and purposes, has forgotten the old. Then history passes over to the romantic and is mythical as mere fable. The wars of Granada were once everyday matters, plain and prosaic, full of discontent, grumbling, and all sorts of diminishing realities. But now "what's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba?" King Chico is a sumptuous old fellow, good for nothing but the fabulous. Time and the world have done with him long since. He has nothing whatever to do with the family of Louis Philippe, or the remotest connexion with the Cuba question. If the poets can make anything of him, he is theirs.

The *Alhambra* is a poet's and humorist's revival of this old stage machinery. There Irving is at home, quaintly continuing and reconstructing from the materials in the "old lumber-room of the imagination." Modern skies and air, for they are unchanged, mingle kindly with the past, and the genial personality of an American from the Hudson harmonizes with the whole.

The *Alhambra* was a delightful book on its first appearance. It is now, with the illustrations of Darley, his slouched and indolent guardsmen and shepherds, exhilarated dancers and intense money-seekers, coquettish maidens and the wonderful lady on an enchanted horse, yet more inviting. And the author has done something more for it, too. This edition is entirely rearranged, retouched on almost every page, and enriched with large additions which have gradually come forth in the writer's mind or been drawn from original notes, at first neglected. The enlargement renders the work more precise in its historical references, and includes at least one new tale, among the best told of the Crayon repertoire—the *Story of the Enchanted Soldier*. A poor student,

whose musical vagrant life is charmingly described, becomes possessor of a seal ring, from St. Cyprian, which unlocks a magical imprisonment of a soldier of Isabella, and thereby secures a vast amount of treasure, if only the aid of a pure friend and unsullied maiden is secured. These are the very people:—

"Here he would take his seat with his guitar, improvise love-ditties to admiring groups of majos and majas, or prompt with his music the ever-ready dance. He was thus engaged one evening, when he beheld a Padre of the church advancing, at whose approach every one touched the hat. He was evidently a man of consequence; he certainly was a mirror of good if not of holy living; robust and rosy-faced, and breathing at every pore, with the warmth of the weather and the exercise of the walk. As he passed along he would every now and then draw a maravedi out of his pocket and bestow it on a beggar, with an air of signal beneficence. 'Ah, the blessed father!' would be the cry; 'long life to him, and may he soon be a bishop!'"

"To aid his steps in ascending the hill he lented gently now and then on the arm of a handmaid, evidently the pet-lamb of this kindest of pastors. Ah, such a damsel! Andalus from head to foot: from the rose in her hair to the fairy shoe and lacework stocking; Andalus in every movement; in every undulation of the body—ripe, melting Andalus!—But then so modest!—so shy!—ever, with downcast eyes, listening to the words of the padre; or, if by chance she let flash a side glance, it was suddenly checked and her eyes once more cast to the ground.

"The good Padre looked benignantly on the company about the fountain, and took his seat with some emphasis on a stone bench, while the handmaid hastened to bring him a glass of sparkling water. He sipped it deliberately and with a relish, tempering it with one of those spongy pieces of frosted eggs and sugar so dear to Spanish epicures, and on returning the glass to the hand of the damsel pinched her cheek with infinite loving-kindness.

"Ah, the good pastor!" whispered the student to himself; "what a happiness would it be to be gathered into his fold with such a pet-lamb for a companion!"

"But no such good fare was likely to befall him. In vain he essayed those powers of pleasing which he had found so irresistible with country curates and country lazes. Never had he touched his guitar with such skill; never had he poured forth more soul-moving ditties, but he had no longer a country curate or country lass to deal with. The worthy priest evidently did not relish music, and the modest damsel never raised her eyes from the ground. They remained but a short time at the fountain; the good Padre hastened their return to Granada. The damsel gave the student one shy glance in retiring; but it plucked the heart out of his bosom!"

"He inquired about them after they had gone. Padre Tomás was one of the saints of Granada, a model of regularity; punctual in his hour of rising; his hour of taking a paseo for an appetite; his hours of eating; his hour of taking his siesta; his hour of playing his game of treillo, of an evening, with some of the dames of the Cathedral circle; his hour of supping, and his hour of retiring to rest, to gather fresh strength for another day's round of similar duties. He had an easy, sleek mule for his riding; a matronly housekeeper skilled in preparing tit-bits for his table; and the pet lamb, to smooth his pillow at night and bring him his chocolate in the morning."

And this is the unhappy catastrophe of the chaste salute:

"The greatest difficulty, however, was the fast to which the good Padre had to subject

* The *Alhambra*. By Washington Irving. Author's Revised edition: with illustrations by Felix O. C. Darley, engraved by the most eminent artists. Putnam.

himself. Twice he attempted it, and twice the flesh was too strong for the spirit. It was only on the third day that he was enabled to withstand the temptations of the cupboard; but it was still a question whether he would hold out until the spell was broken.

"At a late hour of the night the party groped their way up the ravine by the light of a lantern, and bearing a basket with provisions for exorcising the demon of hunger so soon as the other demons should be laid in the Red Sea.

"The seal of Solomon opened their way into the tower. They found the soldier seated on the enchanted strong-box, awaiting their arrival. The exorcism was performed in due style. The damsel advanced and touched the locks of the coffer with the seal of Solomon. The lid flew open; and such treasures of gold and jewels and precious stones as flashed upon the eye!

"Here's out and come again!" cried the student, exultingly, as he proceeded to cram his pockets.

"Fairly and softly," exclaimed the soldier. "Let us get the coffer out entire, and then divide."

"They accordingly went to work with might and main; but it was a difficult task; the chest was enormously heavy, and had been imbedded there for centuries. While they were thus employed the good dominie drew on one side and made a vigorous onslaught on the basket, by way of exorcising the demon of hunger which was raging in his entrails. In a little while a fat capon was devoured, and washed down by a deep potation of Val de peñas; and, by way of grace after meat, he gave a kind-hearted kiss to the pet lamb who waited on him. It was quietly done in a corner, but the tell-tale walls babbled it forth as if in triumph. Never was chaste salute more awful in its effects. At the sound the soldier gave a great cry of despair; the coffer, which was half raised, fell back in its place, and was locked once more. Priest, student, and damsel, found themselves outside of the tower, the wall of which closed with a thundering jar. Alas! the good Padre had broken his fast too soon!

"When recovered from his surprise, the student would have reentered the tower, but learnt to his dismay that the damsel, in her fright, had let fall the seal of Solomon; it remained within the vault.

"In a word, the cathedral bell tolled midnight; the spell was renewed; the soldier was doomed to mount guard for another hundred years, and there he and the treasure remain to this day—and all because the kind-hearted Padre kissed his handmaid. 'Ah father! father!' said the student, shaking his head ruefully, as they returned down the ravine. 'I fear there was less of the saint than the sinner in that kiss!'"

MILLER'S SCENES AND LEGENDS OF SCOTLAND.*

THE amiable style of Hugh Miller, which has lent frequent attractions to the dull letter of scientific pursuits, in a book on Scottish legends and scenery, is employed on congenial topics. About the old district of Cromarty, on the Moray Frith, his early susceptibilities find appropriate nutriment in natural wonders, the humors of a retired region, and the fact and superstition which blend easily together in the mist-invested region of the North of Scotland. The thirty-two chapters in which these experiences are related form a book for the Abbotsford Library—which is another term for the picturesque in history and the genial in character. Hugh Miller is an apt dis-

courser on out-of-door topics, and such are all legends and anecdotes drawn from observation and tradition, and not at second-hand from books. His essay is easy and agreeable, enough tintured by speculation to engage the attention of the reader who demands thought, and plausible and explanatory enough (in the Scottish way) to cheat the reader who would shut the book if he suspected any philosophy in it. A good home volume is the "Scenes and Legends of Scotland," varied and companionable in its pictures of life. The intellectual nucleus of this old world stuff, touching that quaint province of Cromarty, is Sir Thomas Urquhart, who wrote and thought upon everything, to the extent of several hundred volumes. His castle of the seventeenth century is pictured before us, and the man himself, with his extraordinary ancestry, which rambles about all through the classical dictionaries, among Tyrians, Assyrians, Achæans; Astorimon, Vocompos, and Lutorcus. He was a wonderfully learned man, with a bee in his bonnet, who would have been a treasure at the court of King James, the Scottish Solomon, but who unfortunately fell into the practical hands of Cromwell. He was unhappily taken at Worcester, in the Royalist ranks, and committed to the Tower, which was to the authors of those days what the British Museum is to those of our own—the great literary workshop, excepting that what is now plucked from the bookshelves was then spun from the brain. We see the Knight and some of his latter days at the Tower in this part of the chapter, inscribed with his name. "First he published his Genealogy, to convince Cromwell and the Parliament that a family which Saturn's scythe had not been able to mow in the progress of all former ages, ought not to be prematurely cut off; but neither Cromwell nor the Parliament took any notice of his Genealogy. Next he published, in a larger work, entitled the 'Jewel,' a prospectus of his Universal Language; Cromwell thought there were languages enough already. He described his own stupendous powers of mind; Cromwell was not in the least astonished at their magnitude. He hinted at the vast discoveries with which he was yet to enrich the country; Cromwell left him to employ them in enriching himself. In short, notwithstanding the much he offered in exchange for liberty and his forfeited possessions, Cromwell disliked the bargain; and so he remained a close prisoner in the Tower." There he translated, too, the first three books of Rabelais, and tested his knowledge of language by producing one of the best, most idiomatic versions known. He was the man, of all others, to handle Rabelais, and he seized at once upon his spirit. It is gratifying to reflect that after giving such a book to the world, he escaped from the Tower, and lived on the continent long enough to hear of the Restoration, an event which is said to have carried him off with excess of joy.

MR. WEBBER'S HUNTER-NATURALIST.*

IT has long been a favorite idea with Mr. Webber, well known to the book and magazine reading public, by his facile production of such tales as that story of retribution which appeared by an accident in both the Whig and Democratic Reviews, and has been

separately printed since—"Shot in the Eye," and such rollicking books of Indian adventure as "Old Hicks the Guide"—to combine in the presentation of subjects of natural history (for which he has an especial fondness) the scientific with the popular interest. He is a man of out-of-door life, and indoor reflection, and writes poetically, sentimentally, and in the hunter strain, with much of the zest of a Christopher North. There is something hurried and irregular, frequently, in the way in which all this matter is thrown together; but there is always—even if the affair is nothing more than a newspaper sketch—proof of mental sensibility and fine animal sensation. *Mulum ille terris jactatus* might safely be given to the author for a motto; we are not aware that he has any claim to add to it the *et alio*, but over this broad country, from Texas to Champlain and the St. Lawrence, Mr. Webber has hunted and philosophized. It is an excellent preparation of the resources of literary material, a poor school for the discipline which awaits the American *litterateur*. Eager and impulsive, the enthusiastic adventurer sits down to communicate his thoughts and experiences to the world. He is not prepared for the patience and endurance, the apprenticeship to the public, before that public recognises him paid master of his art. He finds quite as much need of scent and strategy among men as among animals, and civilization to be something of a jungle as well as the wild lands which he has left behind him. The old game has to be pursued with new weapons. Imagine an Indian, a Red Jacket, or a son of the forest, a David Crockett, hunting his bears or foraging for a living in the greater wilderness, to him, of the newspapers and magazines. In the language of modern Roman tragedy, he would be a subject for the pity of the gods!

Knowing the difficulties and perils of the literary career, and of American literature in especial—the much that is expected of it and the little which is repaid—we confess we are not disposed to be too critical when a native writer of the claims of Mr. Webber is before us. He is now publishing by subscription, in octavo volumes, a series of his best papers of natural history and adventure. The book is original in conception and treatment. It plunges the reader through rapid adventures of the pioneer life into the heart of the American forest, where he finds the animals all around him, Mr. Webber sketching vigorously their portraits in the spirit of Audubon, before one sparkle of the eye vanishes or one hair of the pelage is changed. There is constant energy and excitement, with a dash of Kentucky chivalric feeling; while, to help all this out, there is the pictorial aid of woodcuts and colored lithographs, many of the designs furnished by the author's wife, seizing upon positions characteristic and happily illustrative of the text. All this completes the contents of a stout octavo, over which, as it is dropped into the family circle, the young may wonder and the old philosophize.

In the earliest numbers of this journal several papers were published on Audubon, the naturalist; these were from the pen of Mr. Webber. They were not eulogies, but tributes from one who evidently knew something of the music of the woods himself. They are now incorporated in this volume of the Hunter-Naturalist, in which, by the way, other heroes of that "ilk" than the writer are represented, not only Mr. Audu-

* Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland. By Hugh Miller, author of the Old Red Sandstone, &c., from the twentieth London edition. Cincinnati: Moore and Henderson.

* The Hunter-Naturalist. Romance of Sporting; or, Wild Scenes and Wild Hunters. By C. W. Webber: Philad. J. W. Bradley.

bon figuring at length in some of his leading adventures; but, for a contrast in the old world, a fair representation of the formidable hunting expeditions in Africa of Major Harris and Ronaleyn Gordon Cummings, the Nimrods of the colossal. This adds to the variety and interest of a book, which is on every page marked with the peculiar enthusiasm of the author, and which answers admirably to his promise in the Introduction of "a salmagundi of the facts, thoughts, and suggestions of the natural world, with a sufficiency of genial reverence, gayety, and kindness, to render it always a safe, welcome, and valued companion of the fire-side."

APPLETON'S DICTIONARY OF MACHINES.*

A CHEAPER work has not been published in the United States than Appleton's Dictionary of Machines. It is an encyclopædia of mechanical devices, and yet its price places it within the reach of all to purchase. With the dissemination, so widely as we understand the Dictionary has circulated through the country, of so vast a body of interesting information on the mechanical arts and manufactures, may reasonably be expected increased taste for these attractive and eminently national pursuits, and the proper fruit in many important inventions. Such information affords the true stimulus for invention; it supplies the material and subjects of thought, teaches what has been already done, and presents a storehouse of devices to be combined and adapted by the mind of the mechanician.

We may say that the whole circle of the mechanism of the age stands complete in the two thousand pages and 4,000 illustrations of this work. Not the least valuable feature is the judicious subordination of the respective portions in respect to relative importance and ingenuity. Many of the larger articles are treatises by themselves, and we venture to assert that no details of any value have been omitted that are extant in the numerous mechanical authorities on these subjects. A glance at a list of a few of the prominent subjects thus treated, will indicate the completeness and excellence of the whole. The Croton Aqueduct, Artesian Wells, Bobbinet Machinery, Boilers, Casting and Founding, Corn Mills, Dry Dock at Brooklyn, Electricity, Electric Light, Electro-Metallurgy and Electro-Motive Machines, Details of Engines, Rules for the calculation of the parts, and the varieties of the Steam Engine, Engraving and Etching, Flax Machinery, Forging, Gas, Geering, Glass making, Iron and its Manufacture, Lamps, Lathe, Lithography, Locomotives, Loom, Magnetism, Marine Steam Engines, Metallurgy, Printing Presses, Pumps, Railroads, Steam, Steel, Strength of Materials, Sugar Mills, Telegraphs, Tools and Turning, Turbines, Watchmaking, Water Wheels, Wood, and varieties of wood, are only a portion of the list of prominent subjects. This detailed examination, and the numerous engravings, leave nothing to be desired in the Dictionary as a book of reference.

We cannot conceive of a class of readers to whom its possession will not be profitable, nor a household where it will be out of place. This species of instruction is eminently gratifying and satisfactory. It embodies more than any other the form and

pressure of this mechanical age. When the journals tell us of new triumphs of machinery and new combinations, the Dictionary will show the branch that has yielded the novelty, and if it does not satisfy all our demands, it will enable us to make a shrewd conjecture as to the means whereby the new end was accomplished. When a layman visits a manufacturing establishment, one of our large engine shops like the Novelty, West Point, or Secor's, or steps with a party of friends into the engine room of a steamship, it is very awkward to stare in unintelligent wonder at these marvels without any but a vague idea of the significance and import of the gigantic masses of polished iron. Such wretched ignorance, which is too common, Appleton's Dictionary will remove. The experienced mechanic may not derive practical information in his own particular branch of employment from its perusal, but at all events, he will learn the scientific principles of his art, and the machinery employed in it, and gain information on all other departments carried on by physical agency, a treasury which to be turned into use, perhaps, greatly to his individual profit.

If any one will only consider the amount of time and ingenuity wasted in reaching results, already attained by others but not generally known, the publication of these volumes must be regarded as a national benefaction. Not only so, but new improvements follow in a natural sequence on those already accomplished; and the inexhaustible series of desiderata to be the task and reward of human ingenuity in this field increase in number as the circle of vision is widened. Such information we hope to be universally diffused among our young American mechanics. Their quick and apprehensive minds, the birthright of free thought fostered by education and universal reading, will constantly gain similar glorious triumphs as those of the events of this present year have bestowed on the nation—the yacht race, the steamship contest, the trial of the locks, and the reaping machine exhibition—all palpable evidences of the practical and rapid genius of America.

We call on the fathers of the land in every rank of life to educate their sons in mechanical science, to give them thus the mastery over Nature and the elements by turning these powers to their own conquest. This education can only be effected by presenting them with a work containing the marvellous thoughts embodied in wood, brass, and iron; these wheels and levers that stand in place of and do the work of hands and fingers, and multitudes of men and horses. Let them listen to the hum of machinery, and the useful harmony of poems in iron and Iliads wrought in steel. The great chrystal palace has been duly celebrated, but we doubt if its arches contain as many ingenious conceptions as the pages of this Dictionary does in its 4,000 plates of engines and instruments. Honor, then, to the liberal publishers of this excellent mechanical repertory, and speed the hour when the work of fashioning and manufacturing shall be done as far as possible by the cheap and unerring hand of machinery.

MITCHELL'S UNIVERSAL ATLAS.*

This quarto series of maps, published by Messrs. Thomas, Cowperthwaite & Co., of

* A new Universal Atlas; containing Maps of the various Empires, Kingdoms, States, and Republics of the World, &c. 4to. Philadelphia: Thomas, Cowperthwaite & Co.

Philadelphia, supplies a want which has been long felt by American students—we should say readers generally, a good Atlas being a universal want. Every man who reads his newspaper needs one; and who is there who does not read a newspaper?

The English maps of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge have been much in use here, but they are quite defective in the American department, and are too costly for most purchasers. The American maps are given in them, not by States, but in blocks filling each page, which is a decided inconvenience. Mitchell's large quarto Atlas has one hundred and twenty-two maps, plans, and sections, gives each State separately, and the foreign divisions with great fullness and accuracy. A new feature in American publication is the plan of the Atlantic cities, which occupy separate sheets.

The most desirable things in an Atlas are fullness and distinctness, which are both combined in this publication. Minute and elaborate, the execution is perfectly clear and legible. The lettering is particularly neat.

In adaptation to the wants of the times, we may notice the various maps of South America, of Mexico, the Gold Regions of California, of the Canadas, the general map of North America.

With some experience in the search for a good Atlas, at once reasonable in price and profuse in information, we may confidently recommend this publication.

Memoirs of the Queens of France; including a Memoir of her Majesty the late Queen of the French. By Mrs. Forbes Bush. 2 vols. Philadelphia: A. Hart.—These volumes are made up of a series of memoirs, necessarily brief, both from the long series of centuries they embrace, and the fact that the author includes among the Queens of France the daughters of royal race who were placed by alliance on the thrones of other countries; as for example, Maria Theresa, the great empress of Austria, the "rex noster" of the Hungarian nobles. Madame de Maintenon has also a place, Louis XIV. having privately married her; and royal favorites of note are also incidentally included. Although the Salic law excluded females from the throne of France, no Salic or other law can exclude many of the females of royal lineage from important place in her history, as these volumes will afford abundant and interesting evidence. They make no pretensions to original historical research, except in the case of the ex-Queen Maria Amelia, wife of Louis Philippe; but seem to be carefully digested from good authorities.

A New Method of Learning the French Language; embracing both the Analytic and Synthetic Modes of Instruction. By Louis Fasquelle, LL.D., Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Michigan. Newman & Co.—Mr. Woodbury's New Method with the German, upon the plan of which the present work is constructed, met with the approval of our best scholars. It was considered to unite in an eminent degree the theoretical with the practical study of the language. Our author takes up the subject of the French tongue with the zeal of an enthusiast, and evidently has labored diligently in reconciling its difficulties, in the way of students, with the English. Its classifications are minute and painstaking, carefully labelling the various obstacles. It is divided into two parts, the first of which provides a copious vocabulary with progressive drilling on the uses of parts of speech. The exercises here are abundant and all of a practical character. A second part contains the more usual analytic form of the French Grammar,

* Appleton's Dictionary of Machines, Mechanics, Engine-work and Engineering. Illustrated with four thousand engravings on wood. 2 vols. Appleton & Co.

with a full alphabetical table of the variations of the irregular verbs. These two parts of the course it is intended shall blend with one another in the hands of the teacher; though their order in the book may be followed simply. No system of instruction can be thorough which does not provide both these methods, and the natural order (secured in this volume) is that the fact precede the science. If the thing is in our possession we can more readily examine its construction. The use of the various books on the study of languages must depend very much on the mind of the teacher; they are tools of different mechanical powers which will be handled variously. For the pupil that system appears to us the best which presents the fewest difficulties at the outset, and soonest enables him to perceive the leading features, the skeleton of the language. Niceties may come after.

Sacred Streams; or, the Ancient and Modern History of the Rivers of the Bible. By Philip Henry Gosse. Edited by George B. Cheever, D.D. Stringer & Townsend.—The method of this book is well conceived. A section is given to each of the leading rivers about which so many celebrated events of the Bible cling; and this is divided into, first, a topographical narrative of the scenery, its past and present condition from the books of travellers, and then a review of Scripture incident. All this is done, not in the loose, careless way in which exhortation on these topics is frequently given, but with attention to fact and a solid interest in the mind of the reader. The book, too, is well and numerously illustrated with views of rivers, plants, animals, ancient remains of art, &c., from the latest stores of Layard and others. The work is an admirable one for Sunday reading, and is a timely publication in connexion with the present opening of Eastern antiquities.

Death-Bed Scenes; or, Dying with and without Religion: designed to illustrate the Truth and Power of Christianity. Edited by Davis W. Clark, D.D. Law & Scott.—This is the day of parcel work in literature. Few subjects are presented as wholes, but every single thread is plucked from the seamless robe of truth to be hung up for separate admiration. The world may gain something by this process occasionally, but it far oftener loses much. This separation of a part is seen in such books as "Death-Bed Scenes;" a Death-bed is but a portion of a man's life, and when it is considered how commonly a man's last hours are dependent upon accidental sensations and physical conditions, too much importance should not be attached to evidence "in articulo mortis." Such scenes have their lessons, but no undue prominence should be given to them in their share of life and its manifold emotions. With this proviso on the score of the reader's judgment, Dr. Clark's book may be read with interest for its historical and biographical examples.

Life in the Sandwich Islands; or, the Heart of the Pacific as it Was and Is. By Rev. H. T. Cheever. Barnes & Co.—An agreeable addition to Rev. Mr. Cheever's former works on the Pacific, written in a kindly tone to Christian and Heathen, with an allowance, not always made in books of this class, for the doubts and prejudices of the latter, as well as the labors and teachings of the former. The Sandwich Islands offer, in various ways, many points of interest; in the romantic and tragic interest attached to their discovery, the generally amiable character of their inhabitants, their rapid advance in civilization under the influence of American missionaries, who have in this field met with a success in extent and rapidity unequalled since the time of the early Jesuit Fathers, their important commercial position, and the beauties and peculiarities of their natural characteristics.

Information, full and interesting, is given on all these points by Mr. Cheever, but in a somewhat disconnected form, from the narrative shifting rapidly from place to place, instead of

following the chronological sequence of events. The work is, however, designed to be sketchy, and in the nature of a guide-book rather than a history. We use the word "guide-book" with the admirable manuals of John Murray in mind, rather than the dry and superficial works with which the use of the word is usually associated in America: the term is, therefore, intended to be commendatory.

It will be found an agreeable and sensible work, the writer giving us more fact and less rhapsody than in some of his former books. An appendix is given, containing valuable commercial statistics; and several tinted views of scenery are scattered through the volume.

Willelft; or, the Days of James the First. John Murphy, Balt.—Religious fiction, which has long been a favorite weapon of Protestant controversial warfare, is here taken up by the opposite party in the great contest. The persecutions of the Romanists in England form the staple of the book, which is, of course, designed to cast the odium on the Church of England of the persecutions of the State, in many cases inflicted on purely political grounds—a remark which we may, however, apply as well to many Protestant anti-papal fictions.

A Concise History of England, from the First Invasion by the Romans to the Accession of Queen Victoria. By W. Clark. Edited, with Additions, by James C. Moffat, M.A., Professor of Aesthetics and Latin Literature in Miami University. Cincinnati: Moore & Anderson.—A single duodecimo volume, offering a brief narrative, a skeleton map as it were, of the events of English history. It is neatly written, a good manual for instruction, and a useful book of reference in the library, when one has not the leisure to hunt a fact through larger works. The additions, exhibiting the progress of society, are judiciously made.

Exercises in Rhetorical Reading, with a Series of Introductory Lectures. By Richard Green Parker. Sixth edition. Barnes & Co.—This is the concluding volume of the ascending scale of books for readers by Mr. Parker, noticed in our last. The selections are excellent for variety of tone, modulation, and permanent classical interest. We are glad to see some solid old favorites among them from Shakespeare, Dr. Johnson, Goldsmith, and others. It is a proof of Mr. Parker's contempt for stupid pedantry, that he has the courage to present, in a school book, Dickens's account of Dr. Blimber's forcing establishment; and it is another proof of candor that Lindley Murray is handsomely spoken of and quoted at length in the introduction. This part of the author's work is marked by its ingenuity and practical character. Mr. Parker has worked honestly and fairly, and is entitled to his hit in the Preface at "the modern art of selecting from the productions of editors, members of school committees, and others, whose vanity might, perhaps, aid the circulation of his work."

The Lady and the Priest: a Historical Romance. By Mrs. Maberly, author of "Leontine," &c. Harper & Brothers.—The lady in this case is the Fair Rosamond, and the priest Thomas à Becket, guarantees sufficient for love, romance, mystery, and a catastrophe. We presume the book, at this particular time, has been written in sympathy with the anti-Romanist feeling in England. The work is fairly cut out, in good romantic fashion, and is cleverly enough put together to deserve its place among the reprints of Harpers' excellent series of "Select Novels."

The Mind and the Heart. By Franklin W. Fish. Adriance, Sherman & Co.—A collection of verse, rather ambitiously named, written about the author's eighteenth year, and creditable to a young man's sentiments at that period.

The Life and Adventures of Don Quixote and his Squire, Sancho Panza. Phila.: Peter-

son.—This book has a goodly sound, and a well-stuffed, right portly appearance among the flimsy, cheap productions of the day. The cheap publisher's counter is to be congratulated on its acquisition. We trust it will be followed by some others of the substantial classics.

Garrigue's Iconographic Encyclopædia, Part 24.—The plates in this number are of machinery and the mechanic Arts. Another number will complete the work, when we shall take opportunity to say something of the scope and execution of the whole.

London Labor and the London Poor, Part 13. Harpers.—This instalment of the Great Metropolis has some comical touches of the sporting line, in an examination of the mode of life of that gentleman, "The Street Dog-Seller," with something about dog "finding." There is also a sketch and character of a villainous barbarian, the "Street-seller of Birds' Nests," a being who, unlike many of the others pictured in Mr. Mayhew's human jungle, has not yet disgraced Broadway.

JOHN TALLIS & Co. has issued *Montgomery Martin's British Colonies*, Part 32, continuing New Zealand and its history—with *Scriptural History for Youth*, Parts 5 and 6.

New York Medical Times, No. 1, vol. 1.—Dr. Adams, the editor and proprietor of this monthly journal, proves, by his first number, that he has full resources at his command for the development of a very efficient medical periodical. New York supplies, from its medical and surgical hospitals, the chief material of this number, and Dr. Watson and Dr. Swett are the principal contributors. In the course of an excellent practical article on Pseudarthrosis, drawn from his experience in the city hospital, Dr. Watson states that there can be usually found within the walls of that institution a greater number of fractures than in the whole of the Paris hospitals put together. With such an extended experience as the medical institutions of New York offer, it is well that there should be such a periodical as the *New York Medical Times* to record it for the benefit of medical science generally. This seems to be the chief object of this periodical, and the efficient manner in which this is done in the first number gives a fair hope of success for the future.

The American Journal of the Medical Sciences contains its usual allotments of original papers, reviews, and general medical intelligence. Among the first, an article on epidemic dysentery, and an account of recent discoveries in physiology (though not in its place among the original articles), are the most interesting.

Cox's Companion to the Sea Medicine Chest. First American, from the thirty-third London edition: New York, S. & W. Wood.—The uses of the usual contents of a sea medicine chest simply stated, with an intelligible account of the symptoms and treatment of the most frequent diseases likely to occur on shipboard.

DEATH OF MR. RICHARDSON, THE AFRICAN TRAVELLER.

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the death of Mr. James Richardson, the enterprising African traveller. This melancholy event took place on the 4th of March last, at a small village called Ungurutua, six days' distant from Kouka, the capital of Bornou. Early in January, he and the companions of his mission, Drs. Barth and Overweg, arrived at the immense plain of Damergou, when, after remaining a few days, they separated, Dr. Barth proceeding to Kanu, Dr. Overweg to Guber, and Mr. Richardson taking the direct route to Kouka, by Zinde. There, it would seem, his strength began to give way, and before he had arrived twelve days' distant from Kouka he became

seriously ill, suffering much from the oppressive heat of the sun.

Having reached a large town called Kangarra, he halted for three days, and feeling himself rather refreshed he renewed his journey. After two days' more travelling, during which his weakness greatly increased, they arrived at the Waddy Mellaha. Leaving this place on the 3d of March, they reached in two hours the village of Ungurutua, when Mr. Richardson became so weak that he was unable to proceed. In the evening he took a little food, and tried to sleep, but became very restless, and left his tent, supported by his servant. He then took some tea and threw himself again on his bed, but did not sleep. His attendants having made some coffee, he asked for a cup, but had no strength to hold it. He repeated several times, "I have no strength," and, after having pronounced the name of his wife, sighed deeply, and expired without a struggle, about two hours after midnight.

Early in the morning the body, wrapped in linen and covered with a carpet, was borne to a grave which was dug four feet deep, under the shade of a large tree, close to the village, followed by all the principal sheikhs and people of the district. The Sultan of Bornou has given orders that all respect and honor shall be paid to the grave of the ill-fated British traveller.—*Malta Mail*.

FINE ARTS.

LEUTZE'S WASHINGTON CROSSING THE DELAWARE.

WASHINGTON appropriately represented in poem, statuary, or picture, will never lack majesty and interest in the eyes of the American people. He has just been thus successfully presented by Mr. Leutze on canvas in one of the most memorable scenes of his career. The eye fastens upon his single figure in the picture of the army crossing the Delaware on that cold morning following the Christmas of 1776—and the mind dilates with the grandeur of the scene, and the artist's portraiture of the man.

The painting is long in proportion to its length, and its main interest is concentrated on the boat bearing our "Cæsar and his fortunes." This boat is in the immediate foreground, its ends being equidistant from the sides of the picture. It contains twelve figures. Washington is of course the most prominent. He stands with one foot on a bench in an attitude expressing eagerness without impatience—the whole soul of the man is alive with his great purpose; there is energy in the clutch of the small spy-glass, which he has in one hand resting on his knee, and resolution in the firmness with which he faces the driving sleet, yet with all this the dignity and firm repose of the man are preserved. It has more energy than we have ever yet seen thrown into any painting of the great hero. Of the other personages in the boat, two, General Greene and Colonel Munroe, are portraits, the rest are to be regarded as types of the men of the time. On the prow a man is seated who is working at a large cake of ice with an iron-shod pole. He is pushing aside another with a vigorous shove of his foot, eased in an immense boot set with heavy nails. He wears a fur cap, which, with his yellowish hair and rugged features, remind one of Mr. Leutze's Norsemen in his celebrated "Landing." An individual in a loose white coat who, with Col.

Munroe, is sustaining the pole of the large flag, whose stars and stripes mingle in massive folds, has something of the same family likeness. Gen. Greene is seated, and, wearing a heavy blue cloak, is looking eagerly forward over the side of the boat. Behind him is a fine fresh youth, whose ruddy complexion is in fine contrast with the rugged features of most of the others all around. Two men wrapped in blankets may be inferred, from their features and passivity, compared to the energy of the rest, to be Indians. The steersman is in hunter's shirt and leggings.

Behind the boat, and in the background of the picture, other boats are seen, some containing horses, neighing as if for Homeric strife, others with equipments of war and groups of animated soldiers. In front on the opposite side of the picture, is the New Jersey shore, a succession of gently sloping banks, covered with patches of snow, with a tree rising here and there with bare limbs, a landscape bleak and cold as the season. Beyond the shore the boat is surrounded with floating ice, its cracks and fissures and snow-covered surface all accurately painted. These masses seem themselves alive, so vigorously do they jostle and surge against one another. The morning light is breaking through dark clouds and a light, driving mist, the morning star being faintly visible in the distant and faintly blue sky, revealed by the parting clouds.

We saw this painting under great disadvantages, it being set against the wall, without a frame, and in a bad position for light, but we are sure that the highly-wrought anticipations of the public will be more than realized. It is incomparably the best painting yet executed of an American subject. The difficulties of the continental costume, with its angular corners and obtrusive buttons, are admirably got over, without any sacrifice of historic truth. It is abundantly varied in character, strong in color, and full of emphasis and earnestness without exaggeration.

A COLLECTION of Daguerreotypes on exhibition at 349 Broadway, taken by R. H. Vance in various parts of California, is well worth a visit. The views are some three hundred in number, and were intended to be taken to the World's Fair; but from an interruption to the Artist's work, from one of the San Francisco conflagrations, they could not be got together in time. This is to be regretted, for they would have proved of decided attractiveness, not merely in the gratification of curiosity, but from their artistic value. They embrace several extended panoramic views of San Francisco, its harbor, and the adjacent islands; connected street views, where the signs may all be read, taken both before and after the fire in May; sketches of the mining villages; of the miners themselves, in the midst of their utensils; fine groupings of forest and extempore habitations; with many remarkable views of the native Indians, in the amusements, domestic life, and the glory of their chiefs. These are particularly valuable studies. Others, of old Spanish buildings, are remarkable as evidence of the value of this art to the traveller. There can be no more thorough or accurate presentation to people at a distance of California life than this. It is well worth the hour's study. A series of outline, or lithographic engravings of the series, would be of the highest value.

At the Fair of the American Institute (which presents an improved appearance in the solid value of the articles and exclusion of the trumpery of some former years) there are several noticeable "ameliorations" of the Fine Arts; among which we may notice some improved forms in glassware, the porcelain door furniture, the painting on China, and not least, some new terra cotta mouldings, in imitation of finely carved stonework. In weight and promised durability it appears quite successful, and we see not why it may not be readily introduced into our architectural decorations. There is good precedent for the use of such mouldings. The fine ceiling arabesque decorations of the Alhambra, it appears by a note of Washington Irving, in his volume with that title, is but a repetition of stucco mouldings.

We notice in the *Daily Times* the arrival of several pieces of sculpture from Nineveh, forwarded from Mosul by the Rev. Dwight W. Marsh, and received by the Agency of the American Board of Missions in this city. They represent various warrior figures and equipment, in a more or less perfect condition, on slabs of limestone or burnt clay, and there are two specimens of the arrow-headed character.

The *New Yorker* pleasantly catalogues the summer and autumn friends of our friends, the artists, as follows:—Richardson, with scores of fine sketches, is snug at home, in his studio in the University. Dallas, who has been sketching scenes connected with the "Regicides" at New Haven, for Strong's Pictorial News, also. Walcutt has returned from a sketching trip to Vermont, fresh as a mountain daisy. Caffery, with sketches of Northern scenery—beautiful landscapes—and Blauvelt and Kyle are all returned to their city labors. Carter is busy at his rooms working out splendid visions on canvas. Whitley, with his friend Godwin, of the Post, is about visiting the White Mountains, in search of Indian Summer. Wright is touring it with the panorama of 'Pilgrim's Progress,' which has been resting during the summer months. Jones, the sculptor, is modelling a bust of the musical composer, Wallace. Fisher is writing elaborate essays on art in various journals. Wright, the medallist, is busy on the great Clay medal, of which the reverse design, by Walcutt, drew the \$200 prize. Elliot has been suffering from illness, but we are happy to hear is recovered."

J. C. HAGEN, Esq., the popular poet-artist, has removed his studio to No. 423 Broadway, where his friends and the friends of his friends will be pleased to look after him, and see "how the pencil goes with him."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN.

JOHN MURRAY's editions of Horace, edited by Milman, with beautiful outline engravings; Lane's Arabian Nights, in three volumes, with several hundred wood engravings; the Illustrated *Æsop's Fables*, by James; the Seven Ages of Shakespeare; and Dr. Watts's Divine and Moral Songs, from John Van Voorst's well-known press, by arrangement with those English publishers, are all sold by Messrs. LITTLE & BROWN, Boston, very much lower than the London trade prices. They are peculiarly inviting to purchasers for gifts for the coming season. By arrangements with other leading London pub-

lishers, Messrs. Little & Brown supply in this country, at very moderate prices, many of the best editions of standard works, such as: Pickering's edition of Milton, in 8 vols. 8vo.; Niebuhr's Rome, 3 vols. 8vo.; Alison's Europe, 14 vols. 8vo.; Grote's Greece, 10 vols. 8vo.; Bacon's works, 17 vols. 8vo.; Lyell's Works, 2 vols. 8vo.; Dr. Smith's various classical Dictionaries, 5 vols. 8vo., in numbers; Black's and Hall's General Atlases; Liebig's Progress of Chemistry; The Glossary of Architecture, 3 vols. 8vo.; and Prof. Latham on the Structure of the English Language.

The Rev. James H. Hotchkiss died recently at Prattsburgh, in this State, at the age of 70. He was author of a History of Western New York, and was one of the pioneers of Steuben county, in 1801.

At the sale of valuable copyrights and stereotype plates which occurred at the trade sale in Philadelphia, the property formerly owned by Thomas Davis, long known as an extensive publisher, brought in part as follows: Purdon's Digest, balance of editions, copyright and stereotype plates, \$1,118 25; Sergeant & Rawle's Digest, balance of edition, and do. do., \$6,143 05; Bacon's Abridgement, do. do. do., \$12,596 40; Pike's Arithmetic, copyright and stereotype plates, \$1,025 00; Key to do. do. do., \$200 00; Franklin's works, do. do., \$1,200 00; Brown's Commentaries, do. do., \$1,350 00; Byerly's Spelling Book, do. do., \$340 00; Shakespeare, stereotype plates, \$1,400 00; Hume, Smollett, and Miller's History of England, 4 vols. do., \$1,100 00.

Mr. Alex. R. Boteler, of Charlestown, Va., is collecting materials, it is said, for a work on the subject of James Rumsey's experiments in steam navigation. He could doubtless obtain much from Thos. Ewbank, Esq., whose own experiments on the form of the paddle-wheel are very interesting.

The *Argus* says that an astronomical observatory is to be erected forthwith in Albany, on the high table land north of Van Woert street, and not many rods from Broadway, to be connected with the University, and under the charge of a distinguished professor. Mrs. Charles E. Dudley gives \$10,000 to the object, and Stephen Van Rensselaer, Esq., gives the land.

A Grammar of English Grammars, by Gould Brown—a name well known to the school-going age—is in preparation, by Messrs. S. S. & W. Wood, of Pearl street. As Mr. Brown has been engaged on this work, which is to form a large octavo, for many years, it is said that it will be an important contribution.

Messrs. STANFORD & SWORD's new catalogue for September has been sent us. It gives the titles of 3,276 works on polemical and practical theology, commentaries, etc., and the chief works of the eminent divines of England and America. Hobart's, Bedell's, Brownell's, Jarvis, Tyng, Hopkins, Southgate, Edwards, &c., are here, as well as Jeremy Taylor, Burnett, Beveridge, South, William Jay, Wilson, Simeon, and much other learning and piety.

The History of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States and Canada, by the Rev. D. P. Gorrie, will shortly be published by Messrs. DERBY & MILLER, Auburn. By the same author and publishers is also nearly ready, "Lives of Eminent Methodist Ministers."

Messrs. DERBY & MILLER's further announcement of books in press are: "The Lives of the three Mrs. Judsons," lives of Henry Clay, Jefferson, and Mary Queen of Scots, in separate volumes; Goodrich's History of All Nations; the writings of James Arminius, D.D.; the General Statutes of New York; and some dozen more popular and instructive books for young and old.

The New York Ecclesiological Society held their regular quarterly meeting last week, proceedings of which will appear in their journal.

The New Jersey Historical Society is about to publish, with the aid of its members, a new volume of contributions.

MARK H. NEWMAN has just published a valuable French work by Louis Fasquelle, LL.D., being "A New Method of Learning the French Language; embracing the Analytic and Synthetic Modes of Instruction."

FOREIGN.

A new engraving, from a picture by Faed, an Edinburgh artist, of "Sir Walter Scott and his Literary Friends at Abbotsford," will shortly be published in London, and received for sale here by Messrs. Williams and Stevens, of Broadway. Looking at the picture, at the right hand and in front of a table, the most prominent figure, of course, sits Sir Walter, reading; with, immediately by his side, the Ettrick Shepherd, in his plaid. Opposite Sir Walter, and disposed round the table, are grouped, so that portraits can be recognised in each, the Wizard's literary friends, Sir Adam Ferguson, Thomas Campbell, J. G. Lockhart, Mackenzie the man of feeling, Wilson's hight of Blackwood, Crabbe, Wordsworth, Lord Jeffrey, Thomas Moore, Sir William Allan, Wilkie, Constable, and Ballantyne, the publishers, and Sir Humphry Davy, and Thomson. Although there perhaps was never such a meeting there, yet this scene from Abbotsford, whose every stone is storied, is truthful; pleasing yet mournful. Only three or four of these lights remain; one by one have they gone out, but to live again in their works "for all time."

A similar engraving to this was published some time since in London, showing a literary evening at Sir Joshua Reynolds's house, he presiding, with Johnson, the Leviathan, and other members and framers of the Royal Literary Society filling up the board. Of course Boswell is there taking notes.

Mr. Bohn's October publications in his serial volumes are in the *Standard Library*: Neander's History of the Planting of the Christian Church, Vol. II., with that author's Antiquities, or Spirit of Tertulian; in the *Classical Library*, Ovid's Metamorphoses; in the *Illustrated Library*, Didron's Christian Iconography, from the French, Vol. I.; in the *Scientific Library*, Stockhardt's Principles of Chemistry.

"Man and his Migrations," is the title of a new volume, by Dr. R. G. Latham, reviewing the history and conclusions of Ethnology.

An off-hand gossiping book of personal adventure in California has been published in London, "Golden Dreams and Waking Realities; being the Adventures of a Gold Seeker in California and the Pacific Islands," by William Shaw.

LIST OF BOOKS PUBLISHED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM THE 27TH OF SEPTEMBER TO THE 18TH OCTOBER.

- Anderson (Rev. J.)—The Ladies of the Covenant.—Memoirs of Distinguished Scottish Female Characters, embracing the Period of the Covenant and the Persecution. By Rev. James Anderson. 12mo., pp. 494 (Redfield).
- Acheta Domestica.—Episodes of Insect Life. Third Series.—Illustrated. 4to. pp. 432 (J. S. Redfield).
- Barard (F. A. P.)—An Oration delivered before the Citizens of Tuscaloosa, Ala., July 4, 1851. 8vo. pp. 36 (Tuscaloosa, J. W. & J. F. Warren).
- Boardman (H. A.)—The Bible in the Family; or, Hints on Domestic Happiness. 12mo. pp. 342 (Philadelphia, Lippincott, Grambo & Co.).
- Brewster (F. E.)—The Philosophy of Human Nature. 12mo. pp. 471 (Philadelphia, Getz & Buck).
- Bush (Mrs. Forbes).—Memoirs of the Queens of France, including a Memoir of Marie Antoinette, late Queen of the French. 2 vols. 12mo. pp. 710, with Portraits (Philadelphia, A. Hart).
- Cervantes.—Don Quixote—translated by Charles Jarvis. 8vo. pp. 301 (T. B. Peterson).
- Contributions to Hieroglyphy. By the Author. 12mo. pp. 101 (Rochester, E. Darrow).
- Cheever (G. B.)—Sacred Streams; or, the Ancient and Modern History of the Rivers of the Bible. By Philip Henry Gosse. Edited by George B. Cheever, D.D. 12mo. pp. 360 (Stringer & Townsend).
- Chouquet (G.)—Conversations and Dialogues in French and English. 18mo. pp. 204 (D. Appleton & Co.)

Clark (W.)—A Concise History of England, from the First Invasion by the Romans to the Accession of Queen Victoria. Edited by J. C. Moffat. 12mo. pp. 344 (Cincinnati, W. H. Moore and D. Anderson).

Clark (S. W.)—Analysis of the English Language. 12mo. pp. 182 (A. S. Barnes & Co.).

Cox's Companion to the Sea Medicine Chest, and Compendium of Domestic Medicine—revised and enlarged, by R. Davis. 12mo. pp. 216 (S. S. & W. Wood).

Death-Red Scenes; or, Dying with and without Religion. Edited by D. W. Clark, D.D. 12mo. pp. 370 (Lane & Scott).

Ecclesiological Society.—Third Annual Report of 1851. 8vo. (Stanford & Swords).

Fasquelle (L.)—New Method of Learning the French Language. 12mo. pp. 500 (M. H. Newman & Co.).

Fish (P. W.)—The Mind and the Heart. 12mo. pp. 72 (Adrianse, Sherman & Co.).

Grote (G.)—History of Greece. Vol. vii., 16mo. pp. 402 (Boston, J. P. Jewett & Co.).

Gulliver.—Jot: His Three Voyages—being an Account of his Marvellous Adventures in Kailoo, Hydrogenia, and Ejarlo. 12mo. pp. 272 (C. Scribner).

Harry Burnham, the Young Continental. 8vo. pp. 256 (Burgess & Garrett).

Kenyon (W. A.)—Poetry of Observation, and other Poems. 12mo. pp. 104 (Boston, Crosby & Nichols).

Kingston (W. H. G.)—Peter the Whaler; his early Life and Adventures in the Arctic Regions and other parts of the World—Illustrated. 12mo. pp. 389 (C. S. Francis & Co.).

Mason (L.) and Webb (G. J.)—The Glee Hive; a Collection of Glee and Part Songs. Obl. 8vo. pp. 88 (Mason & Law).

Miller (Hugh).—Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland. 12mo. pp. 436 (Cincinnati, W. H. Moore & D. Anderson).

Magnall (R.)—Comprehensive Summary of Universal History. 12mo. pp. 332 (Phila., J. Mogridge).

Maberley (Mrs.)—The Lily and the Priest; a Historical Romance. By Mrs. Maberley. 8vo. (Harpers' Library of Select Novels).

Margaret; a Tale of the Real and the Ideal, Blight and Bloom. 2 vols. 12mo. pp. 321, 304 (Boston, Phillips, Sampson & Co.).

Mayhew (H.)—London Labor and the London Poor. 8vo. Part XIII. (Harpers).

Memoirs of a London Doll. Illustrated by Billings. 16mo. pp. 152 (Boston, Ticknor, Reed & Fields).

Richardson (Major).—Matilda Montgomerie; or, the Prophecy Fulfilled. 8vo. pp. 192 (Dewitt & Davenport).

Parker (R. G.)—National Series of Selections for Reading. 4 vols. 18mo. and 12mo. (A. S. Barnes & Co.).

Parker (R. G.)—Exercises in Rhetorical Reading; with a Series of Introductory Lessons. Sixth edition. 12mo. pp. 432 (A. S. Barnes & Co.).

Pizarro (I. E.)—Select Original Dialogues; or, Spanish and English Conversations, followed by a Collection of Pieces in Prose and Verse. Third edition. 12mo. pp. 290 (Baltimore, J. Murphy).

Poor Richard's Almanac, 1852, as written by Benj. Franklin for the years 1739, 1740, 1741. 12mo. pp. 48 (J. Doggett, Jr.).

Pulte (J. H.)—Homoeopathic Domestic Physician, containing the Treatment of Diseases; with popular Explanations of Anatomy, Physiology, Hygiene, and Hydropathy; also an Abridged Materia Medica. By J. H. Pulte, M.D. 12mo. pp. 540 (Cincinnati).

Reynolds (E. W.)—Our Campaign; or, Thoughts on the Career of Life. 12mo. pp. 336 (Boston, Phillips, Sampson & Co.).

Smith (Mrs. E. Oakes).—Woman and her Needs. 12mo. (Fowlers & Wells).

Springer (John S.)—Forest Life and Forest Trees. 12mo. pp. 250 (Harper & Bros.).

Spooner (S.)—A Biographical and Critical Dictionary of Painters, Engravers, Sculptors, &c. By Shearjashub Spooner. No. 1. 8vo. pp. 92 (Putnam).

Tales from Catland, for Little Kittens. Illustrated by Billings. 16mo. pp. 114 (Boston, Ticknor, Reed & Fields).

Taylor (Bayard).—A Book of Romances, Lyrics, and Songs. 12mo. pp. 156 (Boston, Ticknor, Reed & Fields).

The Scourge of the Ocean; a Story of the Atlantic. By an Officer of the U. S. Navy. 8vo. pp. 214 (A. Hart, Phila.).

The Young Emigrants. 16mo. pp. 279 (Scribner).

The Lord a Strong Tower; illustrated in the History of Joseph, Daniel, and Lazarus. 12mo. pp. 132 (Phila. Am. S. Union).

Torrey (J.)—General History of the Christian Religion and Church. From the German of Dr. Augustus Neander. Translated from the last edition, by Joseph Torrey. Vol. IV., comprising the fifth vol. of the original (ninth and tenth parts of the whole work). 8vo. pp. 631 (Boston, Crocker & Brewster).

The Strawberry Girl; or, How to Rise in the World. With Illustrations by Uncle Frank. 24mo. pp. 174 (Scribner).

Uncle Frank.—The Little Mischief-Maker, and other Stories. Illustrated. 16mo. pp. 174 (C. Scribner).

Warren (Samuel).—The Lily and the Bee; an Apologue of the Crystal Palace. 18mo. pp. 207 (Harper & Bros.).

Webber (C. W.)—The Hunter-Naturalist. Romance of Sporting; or, Wild Scenes and Wild Hunters. By C. W. Webber. 8vo. pp. 610 (Phila., J. W. Bradley).

Williford; or, the Days of James I. A Tale. 12mo. pp. 293 (Baltimore, J. Murphy).

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